



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**CATALOGUE OF THE COLEOPTERA COMMON TO
NORTH AMERICA, NORTHERN ASIA AND
EUROPE, WITH DISTRIBUTION
AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

BY JOHN HAMILTON, M. D.,
Allegheny, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

Since the publication of the first edition several species have been discovered which were overlooked, others have been detected and recorded, and Mr. A. Fauvel, Caen, France, in a paper published in "Revue d'Entomologie," vol. viii, 1889, entitled: "Liste Des Coléoptères communs à l'Europe et à l'Amerique du Nord, d'Après le Catalogue de M. J. Hamilton, avec remarques et additions," has added quite a number not yet in the American catalogue, mostly belonging to the Aleocharini and some other Staphylinide, genera which have as yet received little systematic notice in America.

In the first edition the specific names employed were those in the American list, which frequently differed from the European, and this confusion has been much added to by the recent new and elaborate European catalogue, known as edition No. IV, in which changes have been made in the synonymy of a number of the species common to the two countries.

To bring together these omitted species, make the necessary changes in specific names, give some valuable additional distribution, and to utilize the knowledge derived from various correspondence, discussions and other sources, a second edition rather than a supplement seems to be required.

In this edition the specific names, and to some extent the generic, are those used in the new European catalogue, which have been adopted for the sake of uniformity. Mr. Fauvel's synonymy, when different, is placed in brackets.

The first edition contained 487 numbers; of these 15 have been expunged, leaving 472 species. This edition contains 594 species, or 122 additional to those in the first, about one-half of which are

not in our present catalogue. Several of these species have been admitted with hesitation, as *Ostoma grossum* and *oblongum*, *Læmophlæus fractipennis*, *Cryptophagus acutangulus*, etc., because they are unknown here, and European authors merely mention them as occurring in North America, which may be anywhere from the Isthmus of Panama to the North Pole. About thirty others could have been inserted with the same indefinite locality, but there is no certainty that any of them occur north of Mexico.

The elaboration of the American distribution has required much research. The general literature of American coleopterology and a portion of the European had necessarily to be carefully gone over. The numerous local catalogues and lists published by collectors underwent examination. The more prominent of these are referred to throughout the work, a list of which has been published in the sixth volume of "Psyche," entitled: "A list of some of the catalogues and local lists of American Coleoptera." The circumpolar and Alaskan distribution is largely due to the works of Mannerheim, F. W. Maeklin and J. Sahlberg. Mannerheim's *Beitrag* and *Nachtrage* to Russo-American coleopterology, are now embraced in the catalogue of the Coleoptera of Alaska published in the present volume of the *TRANSACTIONS*, while Maeklin's principal works on the subject are entitled—*Bidrag till Kannedom om insekternas geografiska utbredning i Norden med hufvudsakligt ascende pa Skandnaviens och Finnlands Fauna*, Helsingfors, 1853; and *Bidrag till Kannedom om sakallade vikarierande former bland Coleoptera i Norden*, Helsingfors, 1855; and finally, valuable unpublished distribution has been obtained from several private collections, notably from Mr. F. Blanchard's Mr. W. H. Harrington's, Mr. H. Ulke's and my own.

The Asiatic distribution is derived from a variety of sources, and those desiring to pursue the subject further will find a very complete bibliography in The Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Siberia and the Russ-Asiatic provinces, by Lucas von Heyden, Berlin, 1880-81; and further information in articles by various writers published subsequently in "Deutsche Ent. Zeitschrift," etc. The European and other distribution is largely due to Mr. A. Fauvel in the list previously cited.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

- An. Lyc.**—Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York.
Austin.—Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Mt. Washington, N. H., Proc. Bost. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. xvi.
Blanchard.—Mr. F. Blanchard, by letter or specimens.
B. J.—Boston Journal of Natural History.
Bowditch.—LeConte's List of Coleoptera collected by Mr. F. C. Bowditch in the Rocky Mountains, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. v. iv, No. ii, 464.
Bull. B.—Bulletin of the Brooklyn Ent. Soc.
Can. Ent.—Canadian Entomologist.
Casey.—Revision of the Stenini and other writings.
Cat. IV.—Catalog. Coleopt. Europ. Caucas. et Armen. rossicæ.
C.—Classification of the Coleopt. of N. A. LeConte and Horn, 1883.
Crotch.—Revision of the Coccinellidæ, G. R. Crotch, A. M. London, 1874.
Dury.—List of Coleoptera around Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879, 1882, 1884.
Col. Am.—Coleopt. of Eastern Siberia and the Amour (Dr. L. v. Schrenck's Reisen, etc.), Motschulsky, St. Petersburg, 1860 [Tr.]
Ent. Am.—Entomologica Americana.
Ent. News.—Entomological News.
Fauvel.—The Staphylin. of N. America, Bull. Lin. Soc. Normand ser. 3, vol. ii. Revue Entomologie, vol. viii, pp. 92-174, and at large.
Harrington.—List of Coleoptera of Ottawa, Canada, 1884; in litt. manuscript list—supplemental.
Hayworth and Savage.—Catalogue of the Coleoptera of the Green Mountains, Vermont, Quart. Jour. Bost. Zool. Soc. vol. ii.
Heyden.—Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Siberia, Turanian Provinces, Turkestan and the Chinese frontier, by L. V. Heyden. Berlin, 1880-81 [Tr.]
Heyden 1884-1888.—Contributions to a knowledge of the Coleoptera of the eastern Amur, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschrift, xxix, xxx, xxxi [Tr.]
Horn Cat.—List of Coleoptera from Hudson Strait.
J.—Journal of the Academy of Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, second series.
Kirby.—Richardson's Fauna Boreali-Americana, vol. iv.
L. S.—Lake Superior, Agassiz. Boston, 1850.
Lec. Cat.—Lists of Coleoptera published by the Geographical Survey of Canada 1842-88. Compiled, Can. Ent. xxii, 135, 153.
Mann.—Beitrag Zur Kafer Fauna der Aleutischen, Inseln, der Insel Sitka, und neu-Californiens. With three supplements: 1843, 1846-52, and 1853, by Graf. C. G. Mannerheim (Bulletin Imp. Soc. Naturalists, Moscow).
Mon.—Trichopterygia Illust. et Desc., by Rev. A. Matthews, M. A. London.
Mon.—The Rhynchophora of America North of Mexico, LeConte & Horn, 1876.
Mots.—Insects of Siberia taken in the tour of 1830 and 1840. Carabidæ, Motschulsky.
Murr.—Monograph of the Nitidulariæ, by Andrew Murray. Part 1. London, 1864.
Nord.—The Coleoptera of Prof. Nordenskiöld's Expedition to Nova Zembla and the Jenisei, by Fr. W. Maeklin. Stockholm, 1881 [Tr.].

- N. S.—LeConte, New Species of American Coleoptera, No. 167, Smith, Miscel. Collect.
- Packard.—List of the Coleoptera collected in Labrador, by A. S. Packard, Jr. (Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871).
- P.—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 2d series.
- Pr.—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Phila., other series.
- P. Am. P.—Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
- P. W.—Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.
- P. R. R.—U. S. Pacific Railroad Exped. and Surveys, 47th parallel, vol. xii, part ii, Zoology. Report of the Insects collected, by John L. LeConte, M.D.
- Reinecke.—List of the Coleoptera of Buffalo, N. Y., by Messrs. F. Zesch and O. Reinecke, 1880.
- Rev. Ent.—Revue Entomologie, mostly vol. viii, 1889.
- Schwarz.—The Coleoptera of Florida. List of species, by E. A. Schwarz, 1878.
- “ The Coleoptera of Michigan. List of species of the Lake Superior region.
- Schwarz.—List of the Coleoptera of the Lower Peninsula, by H. G. Hubbard and E. A. Schwarz, 1878.
- Schwarz.—LeConte's List of the Coleoptera collected by E. A. Schwarz in the Rocky Mountains (Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. vol. v, No. 3, 500).
- Sh.—The Dytiscidæ, by David Sharp, M. B. [From the Scientific Trans. of the Royal Dublin Society, vol. ii, second series, 1880-82.]
- Snow.—Various lists of Coleoptera of parts of Kansas and New Mexico, in Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci. vols. vi, vii and viii.
- Sprague.—Catalogue of the Coleoptera of the Green Mountains, Vermont, by R. Haward and H. Savage, 1883 (Quart. Jour. Bost. Zool. Soc.).
- Summers.—Catalogue of the Coleopt. about Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, by S. V. Summers, 1874, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci. v, 78-99. List of the Coleoptera of St. Louis County, Missouri, Can. Ent. v and vi.
- T.—Transactions of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia.
- T. Am. P.—Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
- Vega Exp.—Coleoptera and Hemiptera of the Vega Expedition to Behring Strait, Mr. J. Sahlberg, 1885; three separates paged continuously, 1-71, [Tr.]
- Wickham.—Mr. H. F. Wickham, by letter or miscellaneous articles.

CARABIDÆ.

1. *Cychnus angusticollis* Fisch., *velutinus* Menet, Bull. Ac. Petrop. 1844, ii, p. 53.—This species occurs from Unalashka, Sitka and Wrangel to northern California. Kamschatka. Heyden, 5.
2. *Carabus Vietinghovi* Adams, var. *fulgidus* Gebl. var. *Schaumi* Mor.—This beautiful species inhabits Alaska, extending east towards Hudson Bay, and south towards British Columbia (Horn). Can. Ent. viii, 127; Pr. 1873, 322, Asia (Turkestan, the Amur country and on the Lena). Heyden, 6; Mots., 102; Heyden, 1886.
3. *C. Mæander* Fisch., *Lapilayi* Lap. *Tatumi* Motsch. *palustris* Fisch.—Michigan, the Lake Superior region, Canada, the Hudson Bay region, Manitoba. “Extends from North America through Kamschatka to Siberia

(LeConte).” Pr. 1873, 322; LeConte Cat.; Heyden, 8; Motsch., 95; Col. Am., 99. Nikolajevsk, Heyden, 1885. Dr. LeConte united *Tatumi* to *Mæander* after an examination of examples in European collections (l. c. 322), but Dr. L. V. Heyden considers it, as well as *incompletus* Fisch. and *hudsonicus* Mots., true species, giving the following résumé in Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. xxiii, 1879, Heft i, 166:

1. *C. Mæander* Fisch. 1820 (*æneus*, *nitidus*).—Siberia, Hudson Bay; var. *mæander* Dej. 1826, 1829 (*cupro-æneus*, *obscurior*). Siberia (Nertschinsk), Hudson Bay; var. *Lapilayi* Lap. 1835, Nova Scotia; var. *Simoni* Heyden [1879]. (*viridi-prasinus*), Hudson Bay.
2. *C. incompletus* Fisch. 1828, *palustris* Dej. 1829, *Erenbergi* Fisch. 1829.—Kamtschatka.
4. *C. truncaticollis* Esch.? *Chaudoiri* Sahlb. ? *tristis* Mots.—Occurs in Alaska on the Yukon, and has been taken in the higher parts of the Sierra Nevada, California. Eight examples were taken by the Vega Expedition on the Asiatic side of Behring Strait, representing seven varieties; it extends over Arctic Siberia from Kamtschatka to Obsdorsk on the Gulf of Obi, and to the northern Ural Mountains. Island of St. Paul, Alaska. Fletcher's and my collection. ?Europe. Vega Exp., 12; Heyden, 6; T. ix, 31; Ulke's collection.
5. *C. granulatus* Dej.—Several examples were taken near the Bay of Fundy; Harrington, Can. Ent. xxiv, 112. The identification is correct. It is distributed throughout western Siberia to Turkestan, with several local varieties.—Northern and Central Europe to Caucasia, in ten varieties.
6. *Hummeli* Fisch. var. *Burnaschevi* Dej., var. *obversus* Mots., var. *Middendorfi* Mén., var. *smaragdulus* ‡ Kraatz, not Mann., var. *ochoticus* Mann., var. *tristiculus* Kraatz (*Gaschkevitschi* ‡ Mor., not Mann.).—The varieties seem to be founded on color variation or small differences in elytral sculpture; *obversus*, from Nertschinsk, is said by Mots. (Ins. Sib. 103) to be an elongated form having a certain resemblance to *Vietinghovi*. From the Ural to Kamtschatka (Obsdorsk, Nertschinsk, Jakutsk, island of Schantar, Port Ayan (Am.), Dauria, the Amur, the Syfun, island of Askold, etc.). The variety *ochoticus* occurs in Alaska, whence there are examples from Schaum, in Mr. Ulke's collection. Heyden, 10; Heyden, 1884.
7. *C. nemoralis* Mull., *hortensis* Panz. non Linn.—This beautiful species, as well as *granulatus*, has probably become Americanized. An American example was seen by Dr. Horn in the collection of Mr. A. Murray, London, and many were taken recently near St. Johns, New Brunswick. T. v. 126, Ent. News iii, 60, Can. Ent. xxiv, 112.—Northern and central Europe, in several varieties.
8. *Elaphrus riparius* Linn., *intermedius* Kirb., *californicus* Mann., *punctatissimus* Lec., *sinuatus*, *similis* Lec., var. *gratiosus* Mann.—A species somewhat variable and widely distributed, extending from New Mexico through the Rocky Mountains to California and Alaska, and eastward to Michigan, Canada, Vermont and Hudson Bay. It is general in Europe, and in Asia from the Crimea, Turkestan, Dauria and Amur country northward through Siberia. Mots., 72; Col. Am., 88; Solsky, 233; Heyden, 4; Chaud., 217.
9. *E. lapponicus* Gyll., Ins. Suec. ii, 8.—In Kirby's collection in the British Museum an example of this species was seen by Dr. LeConte labeled,

- "Arctic America," otherwise it is unknown here. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. London, November, 1870. It occurs in Lapland; var. *elongatus* Fisch. is found in Kamtschatka.
10. *Diachila arctica* Gyll.—Hudson Bay, Europe (Lapland), Asia (Arctic Siberia). Heyden, 5.
 11. *Blethisa multipunctata* Linn.—Northern Wisconsin, Escanaba, Mich. "Northern United States," Bull. B. i, 29; Central and northern Europe; Arctic and western Siberia. Mots., 93; Heyden, 5.
 12. *Loricera cærulescens* Linn., *pilicornis* Fab., *semipunctata* Esch., *neoscotica* Lec.—Kenai, California eastward to Lake Superior, Canada, Michigan, Magdalen Islands, Nova Scotia; central and northern Europe, western and eastern Siberia. L. S. 208; An. Lyc. iv, 162; Mots., 141; var. *rufilabris* Mots., Kamtschatka, the Amur countries; Col. Am., 96; Heyden, 21.
 13. *Notiophilus sibiricus* Mots., *confusus*, *punctatus* Lec.—Tennessee northward to Hudson Bay, westward to New Mexico and through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Arctic Siberia, the Transbaical and Mongolia. Mots., 85; Heyden, 4.
 14. *N. aquaticus* Linn.—Behring Strait, Alaska; all northern Asia, northern and central Europe. Veg. Exp. 47; var. *dauricus* Mots., 1859, 222, occurs at Iakoutsk.
The type of *N. aquaticus* ‡ Kirby, examined by Dr. LeConte in the British Museum is *semistriatus* Say, and not *sibiricus*, as supposed by Mr. A. Fauvel. Pr., 1853, 322.
 15. *Leistus piceus* Froh.—"A specimen of this common European insect was found at Fitchburgh, Mass." T. v, 169. No other record of its occurrence has been observed.
 16. *Nebria carbonaria* Esch., var. *lyrodera* Mots.—Sitka; St. Paul's Island; Kamtschatka. T. iii, 104; Heyden, 13; Col. Am. 98; Bull. Geog. Surv. iv, pt. 2, 479.
 17. *N. bifaria* Mann., *carbonaria* ‡ Mann.—St. Michaels, Alaska; St. Paul's Island, Kamtschatka. T. iii, 103; Heyden, 13; Mann., 1852 and 1853.
 18. *N. nivalis* Payk.—Said to occur in Greenland, T. iii, 104. Arctic Europe; common in Siberia. Heyden, 14; Bull. U. S. Geog. Surv. vol. iv, No. 2, p. 479.
 19. *N. frigida* R. Sahlb. 1844.—Four examples were taken on the American side of Behring Strait by the Vega Expedition. Previous occurrence, northern and central Europe, eastern Siberia (Mt. Morikan, Ajansk on the east coast); Vega Exped., 47. Heyden, 14. Not in European catalogues.
 20. *Dyschirius æneus* Dej., *frigidus* Mann., *integer*, *dentiger* Lec.—This synonymy is cited by Mr. Fauvel from his Faune Gall. Rhen. iii, 145, 1868. It appears to have been either unobserved, or disregarded by Dr. LeConte. *Integer* and *dentiger* are species in Dr. LeConte's first synopsis of the genus (Pr. 1857, 75 pp.), but in his second (Bull. Brook. 1879, ii, 17 and 31), *integer*, is retained as a species, while *dentiger* is united with *pumilus* Dej., as are also *falciger* and *rufiventris* Lec. These determinations he permitted to stand in Mr. S. Henshaw's index to the species described by Dr. LeConte (T. ix, 207, 1881). In view of the foregoing, further observation seems requisite. *Æneus* occurs in Europe, Siberia, Dauria, Japan. Heyden, 16; Fauv. Rev. 96; *frigidus*, in Kenai,

- Alaska, Mann., 1853; *integer*, California (Rio Colorado); *rufiventris*, Louisiana; *dentiger*, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey coast; *falciger*, Florida.
21. *Chivina fossor* Linn., *collaris* ‡ Lec., *elongata* || Rand., *Randalli* Lec.—This species occurred on the sea-coast near Boston, Mass., and was probably introduced. Cincinnati, Ohio, Dury. Inhabits Europe and Siberia to Kamtschatka. Heyden, 15.
22. *Nomius pygmæus* Dej., *græcus* Lap.—“Occurs under stones, etc., in moist places in various parts of southern Europe, where it seems rare, and in many places in our country from Georgia to California.” T. ix, 130; An. Lyc., iv, 208. Ottawa, Canada, Lake Superior, Alabama, North Carolina, Colorado, Washington.
23. *Bembidium littorale* Oliv. (1791), *paludosum* Panz., *lacustre* Lec.—Oregon, Idaho, Wickham; Lake Superior to Hudson Bay, Lec. Cat.; New York, Reinecke; Ohio, Dury; Missouri, Sum. Cat.; Europe, western Siberia. Heyden, 52.
- 24.—*B. breve* Mann., 1852.—Sitkha, Kamtschatka. Heyden, 51.
Obs.—*B. impressum*, formerly on our catalogues, is *B. carinula* Chaud., and not the European species.
25. *B. ustulatum* Linn., *littorale* ‡ Oliv., 1792, *rupestre* Fab., *tetracolum* Say, var. *ruficola* Kirby.—Widely distributed, occurring mostly in restricted localities. I have it from Canada, Colorado, and take it here. New York, Reinecke; Hudson Bay region, Kirby; Vermont, Hay. and Sav.; Lake Superior region, Europe, western Siberia. Mot., 244; Heyden, 50.
26. *B. Grapei* Gyll., *Sahlbergi* Dej., *brunnipes* Sahlb., *æreum* Duval, *picipes* ‡ Mann., *nitens* Lec.—New Hampshire to Alaska (New York, Lake Superior, Fort Simpson on the McKenzie River); northern Europe. L. S. 211; An. Lyc. iv, 465; Pr. 1860, 316; Seliwaninkoj, an island in the Jenisei, lat. 65° 55' Nord., 21; Heyden, 222.
Obs.—The above is Mr. Fauvel's synonymy. Cat. No. iv gives two species—*B. Sahlbergi*, *brunnipes*; and *B. Grapei*, *æreum*. *B. Sahlbergi*, in Arctic Siberia, occurs in Turkestan. Heyden, 49.
27. *B. lampros* Hbst., *rufipes* Payk., *celere* Fab., *pygmæum* Payk., Gebl.—This common European and Asiatic species is also native in North America, occurring at Cambridge, Mass., Michigan and Ottawa, Canada, Ent. News ii, 100. Several varieties occur in Europe, western, eastern and Arctic Siberia; var. *velox* Er. occurs in eastern and western Siberia, mostly in the mountainous parts. Mots. 258, also at Tobolsk, and at Chantaika in Arctic Siberia. Heyden, 49; var. *14-striatum* Thoms. occurs at Chabarofka. Heyden, 1885.
28. *B. dentellum* Thumb. (Sk. C. i, 200), *flammatum* Clair, *ustulatum* Duft., *undulatum* Sturm, *arcuatum* Lec. (Ent. News ii). Cat. No. iv.—Occurs here abundantly in swampy places among grass and rubbish. Massachusetts, Michigan, West Virginia, Colorado, Peninsula of Kenai (Mann., 1853). Northern and temperate Europe; var. *sibiricum* Dej., many places in western Siberia. Heyden, 51.
29. *B. assimile* Gyll., *frontale* Lec.—Taken here abundantly with the preceding. From Florida to New Mexico, and northward to Lake Superior; Europe, western Siberia. An. Lyc. iv, 462; Can. Ent. xx, 61; Mots., 263; Heyden, 48.

30. *B. quadrimaculatum* Linn., *oppositum* Say.—All the United States and Canada; Europe, Algeria, all Siberia. Mots. 250.
31. *Tachysnanus* Gyll., *inornatus* Say, *picipes* Kirby, *rivularis* Mots.—Abundant under the bark of dead trees. The United States to Canada and Alaska; Europe, Algeria, the Orient, Siberia. Mots., 238; Col. Am., 91; Mann., 1853.
32. *Patrobus septentrionis* Dej., *hyperboreus* Dej., *tenuis* Lec., *longiventris* Mann., *rufipes* Lec.—To this synonymy Dr. Horn adds, as probable, *fossifrons* Esch. from Unalashka, Ochotsch and Kamtschatka; *foveocollis* Esch. from Unalashka, Wrangel and ?Barnaul (Gebler); *obtusiusculus* Chaud. from Hudson Bay, and *stygius* Chaud. from New Foundland. Heyden, 25, adds *lacustris* Mots., var. *rubripennis* Thoms. and var. *australis* Sahlb. from Siberia, retaining as a species *fossifrons* Esch., *cinctus* Mots. There is likewise some European synonymy: Boreal America from Alaska to Labrador southward to the mountains of New Hampshire and to northern Michigan; all Siberia to Kamtschatka, northern and the mountains of central Europe.
33. *Trechus rubens* Fab.—Nova Scotia, Ottawa (Canada), Harrington. Siberia, northern and central Europe.
34. *Pterostichus punctatissimus* Rand., *cancellatus* Mots., *Schrenki* Moraw.—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Lake Superior, Canada, Hudson Bay, LeConte Cat. Arctic Siberia, the Amur, Dauria. Heyden, 36; Bull. B. v, 39; LeConte Cat.
35. *P. vitreus* Dej., *Maeklini* Lec., *oblongopunctatus* Geb. (*nec* F.), *orinomum* Leach, not Kirby.—Alaska, California, Boreal Europe, western and eastern Siberia to Kamtschatka. Mots., 155; Heyden, 35; Bull. B. v. 40.
36. *P. mandibularis* Kirby, *brevicornis* Kirby, *ochoticus* Sahl., *fastidiosus* Kirby.—Alaska to Hudson Bay, and southward to Lake Superior, Vermont and Massachusetts; Arctic Siberia (Ochotsk, the islands at the mouth of the Jenisei and some of its tributaries). Col. Am., 93; Heyden, 35; LeConte Cat.: Pr. 1873, 315.
37. *P. empetricola* Dej., var. *frigidus* Dej.—Sitka; Kenai; Hudson Bay Territory; var. *frigidus* occurs on the American side of Behring Strait, Kamtschatka and the islands at the mouth of the Jenisei. Pr. 1873, 315; Heyden, 35; Vega Exp. p. 48.
38. *P. arcticola* Chaud., *arcticus* Sahlb., *infimus* Maek., non Chaud.—An example was taken on the American side of Behring Strait, and several at various places on the Asiatic side. Previous occurrence—all northern Siberia and Arctic Europe to Russian Lapland; Vega Exp. 21 and 48. Heyden, 35.
39. *P. confusus* Mots., Coleop. Amur, p. 93 (1860).—? [Alaska, *Menetries*].—Abundant in the Kurile Islands, Asia, Col. Am. 93. This species first appears on our lists in a synopsis of the genus by Dr. LeConte, Pr. 1873, 310; and in the subsequent remarks, p. 315, is the statement, "*P. confusus*, 2 spec. Menetries." Motschulsky described the species from examples from Menetries. If American, the species is as above.
40. *P. quadricollis* Mann., ?*similis* Mann.—A single example was taken on the Asiatic side of Behring Strait. Previous occurrence—Island of St. George, Alaska; Vega Exp. 17; Mann., 1852 and 1853.

41. *P. subexaratus* Mann., *ventricosus* ‡ Mann.—Common in Unalashka, Fort Michael. The Kurile Islands; Mann. 1843 and 1853.
42. *Amara Eschscholtzii* Chaud.—Alaska, Colorado, high peaks of the Rocky Mountains (Ulke) to New Mexico; Kamtschatka. Heyden, 40, P. vii, 348.
43. *A. melanogastrica* Dej.—Alaska; Kamtschatka. Heyden, 40; P. vii, 348.
44. *A. hyperborea* Dej., *Eschscholtzii* ‡ Mann., *longicollis* Mots., *obtusa* Lec.—Island of St. Paul, Peninsula of Kenai, Point Barrow, Fort Simpson (McKenzie River), high regions of the Rocky Mountains, Stupart's Bay (Hudson Strait), Labrador, Vermont; Arctic Siberia, Kamtschatka to Dauria. Col. Am., 95; Heyden, 40; P. vii, 348; T. v, 127; Horn Cat.; How. and Sav.; Rep. Internat. Polar Exp. Point Barrow, Alaska, p. 133.
45. *A. glacialis* Mann., 1853.—Penins. of Kenai on mainland; Kamtschatka, Mar. Glac. Asiat. Heyden, 39.
46. *A. apricaria* Payk.—"Canada, *fide* Putz., and may be the same as *Putzeysii* Horn," Horn *in litt.*—Massachusetts, Blanchard. Europe, Caucasus; common in western Siberia, Arctic and eastern Siberia, Turkestan, Crimea. Mots., 179; Heyden, 40.
47. *A. littoralis* Mann.—Sitkha, Wrangel, Canada northward to 58° 30'; Hudson Bay region, Horn Cat. Kamtschatka, P. vii, 351; Heyden, 37.
48. *A. erratica* Duft., Sturm., Schaum., *punctulata* Dej., *laevipennis*, *vulgaris* ‡ Kirby, *inepta* Lec. Alaska (islands Atka, Kadiak, Peninsula of Kenai), Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia to Hudson Bay region and south to Vermont, Lake Superior, and down the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico). P. vii, 351 and 353; Pr. 1873, 324; Saostrov in Arctic Siberia, Mongolia, Turkestan. Heyden, 38.
49. *A. interstitialis* Dej., *patruelis* Dej., *inequalis* Kirby, *splendida* Hald.—Peninsula of Kenai, British Columbia to California, through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico; eastward to Hudson Bay and Nova Scotia, and southward through the Alleghanies to West Virginia. Arctic Europe, Kamtschatka, Arctic Siberia, Lake Kidsi. P. vii, 353; LeConte Cat.; Heyden, 38; *bipartita*, Mots., Irkutsk; *borealis* Mots., Turkestan; Col. Am., 96.
Obs.—*A. fulvipes* Serv., of Europe, and *A. fulvipes* || Putz., of N. America, are not the same.
50. *A. remotestriata* Dej., *remota* Zimm., var. *indistincta*, var. *relucens* Mann., var. *terrestris* Lec., var. *apachensis* Casey.—Veta Pass, Colo., at 9400 feet, Schwarz; Arizona, Casey; Unalashka, common in Kadiak and Kenai, Mann. 1843 and 1853; var. *terrestris* is distributed from Arizona and New Mexico northward through the Rocky Mountains, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Canada. A variety was brought from Kamtschatka by Dr. Kyber; Mann. 1843, No. 69. *Remotestriata* is also cited by Maeklin as from eastern Siberia in his list of species common to Skandania, Finland and Siberia.
51. *A. brunnea* Gyll., var. *lapponica* Sahlb., *Sahlbergi* Zett., *amplicollis* Mann.—Alaska, Glenora, B. C., Washington, Colorado. Northern and central Europe. Siberia (Irkutsk, on the Lena, Pupkowskii on the Jenisei, lat. 64° 49'); Mann., 1853; Heyden 39, and Nord. 21.

52. *Licinus granulatus* Dej., *silphoides* Fab., Cat. iv (*L. punctatus* Fab., *silphoides* Fab., Fauv. Rev. 98).—This European species has been taken alive in Massachusetts, but whether it breeds in this country is uncertain. Pr. 1873, 324; T. viii, p. xix.
53. *Badister bipustulatus* Fab.—Two specimens occurred on Vancouver Island, B. C. As this species reaches high latitudes in Europe and Asia, possibly it may have passed over to Alaska and southward, like many others. T. viii, 165; Mots., 141; Heyden, 24; Chaud., 228.
- Obs.—*Badister peltatus* Panz. was a wrongly determined example of *B. flavipes* Lec. from North America, according to Dr. LeConte, who saw Dejean's type; Pr. 1873, 324. The species is not known here.
54. *Pristonychus* (*Læmosthenes*) *complanatus* Dej.—Seemingly naturalized in California, but occurring on both sides of the continent. France, southern Europe, Mediteranean basin, Azores, Madeira, Canaries, St. Helena, Peru, Chili, Strait of Magellan.
55. *P. terricola* Hbst., *inæqualis* Panz., Cat. iv.—Nova Scotia, Cab. Horn; probably imported. Europe.
56. *Platynus bicolor* Dej., *riparius* Gebl., *marginellus* Lec., *castaneipennis* Mots., *fallax* Moraw.—Mount Washington, N. H. (Austin); Alaska. Fort Simpson on the McKenzie (LeConte), California. Kamtschatka, the Amur to west Siberia, the Obi. Pr. 1860, 315; Col. Am., 97; Mots., 134; Heyden, 30.
57. *P. obscurus* Herbst., *oblongus* Fab., *tæniatus* Payk., *pallidulus* Chaud., *pusillus* Lec.—Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Canada, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oregon. Central and northern Europe. Spirina in Arctic Siberia, eastern and western Siberia. T. ix, 142; Can. Ent. xx, 61; Mots., 133; Heyden, 28. Pennsylvania.
58. *P. impressus* Panz., var. *splendidulus* Mots.—The variety occurs at Sitka and Kamtschatka according to Motschulsky, Mots. 138. *P. perforatus* Lec., described from Methy, Hudson Bay Terr. on comparison, may prove to be this species; LeConte (Bull. B. ii, 52). *P. impressus* inhabits arctic, western and eastern Siberia to Kamtschatka; also alpine Europe. Heyden, 28; Heyden, 1886.
- Obs.—*P. Mulleri* Hbst., *planipennis* Mots.—A recent study by Dr. Horn shows that *planipennis* is probably a variety of *fossiger* Dej. T. xix, 43. *Mulleri* is therefore erased.
59. *P. Bogemanni* Gyll., *obsoletus* Say, *borealis* Mots., *strigicollis* Mann., *placidus* ‡ Lec.—Dr. LeConte hesitated to unite *obsoletus* with *Bogemanni*, having only one specimen of the latter for comparison. I have compared six individuals from Sweden with about fifty of *obsoletus* with the result of discovering no permanent character by which they may be separated. *Obsoletus* is distributed generally throughout the United States, Canada and British Columbia to Alaska. Northern Europe, eastern Siberia. Salair, western Siberia. Bull. B. ii, 52; Heyden, 30.
60. *P. quadripunctatus* DeG., *octocolus* Mann., *stigmatosus* Lec.—Abundant in New York, Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Lake Superior region, Alaska and the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico. Central and northern Europe, eastern and western Siberia. P. vii, 58; Bull. B. 57; Mots., 140; Heyden, 30; Chaud., 226. *P. octocolus*, according to Heyden, is not a

- synonym of *4-punctatus*, but is placed in the subgenus *Batenus* Mots. Mr. A. Fauvel thinks this an error, Fauv. Rev., 99. It occurs from Dauria to Kamtschatka. Heyden, 28.
61. *Perigona nigriceps* Dej., *Trechicus umbripennis* Lec., *fimicola*, *Jansonia* Woll, *atriceps* Fairm., *Japonica* Pates, *Beccarii* Putz., *discalis* Chaud.—Enterprise, Fla., Schwarz; District of Columbia, Ulke; South Carolina, Georgia, LeConte. Cape Verd, Madeira, Provence, Illyria, Abyssinia, Madagascar, Annam, Japan, Borneo, New Caledonia, Ceylon (a variety). Tr. Am. x, 386; T. v, 126 and 248; T. xix, 44; Fauv. Rev., 99.
62. *Blechnus glabratus* Duft., ? *minutulus* Goeze, *nigrinus* Mann., *linearis* Lec. —If, on further comparison, *glabratus* and *nigrinus* prove to be the same, the above will be the synonymy. *Minutulus* is much older. According to Horn (T. xiii, p. ix) *nigrinus* is "very probably *B. glabratus* Dufts." Canada, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, the Rocky Mountains, California, Vancouver. T. x, 134. *B. glabratus* inhabits central and northern Europe. Not rare in the Kirg. Steppes and in Siberia. Mots., 60; Heyden, 17.
63. *Plochionus pallens* Fab., *Bonfilsii* Dej., *Boisduvali* Gory, *valens* Lec.—This species is not of common occurrence in the interior, but being "diffused by commerce over the entire globe, it is found near all cities of our seaboard visited by foreign vessels." Horn, T. x, 146.
64. *Miscodera arctica* Payk., *erythropus* Mots. (Mots., 76; described and figured) *americana* Mann., *Hardyi* Chaud.—From Alaska to New Foundland. Northern Michigan, Schwarz. Horn writes of the various names (T. ix, 168): "It is all one species varying in size and brilliancy of surface in the different localities." Europe (the mountains of Britain, the Alps, Boreal Europe). Eastern Siberia, the Amur. Heyden, 24; Col. Am., 91.
65. *Stenolophus ochropezus* Say, *limbatus* Mann., *convexicollis* Lec., *gracilis* Casey.—From Arizona to the Atlantic, and northward to Canada. I have specimens from New Mexico and Colorado. In many places it is abundant. *Limbatus* occurs in Kamtschatka. Bull. B. vi, 15; Heyden, 47.
66. *Tachycellus cognatus* Gyll., *Deutschii* Sahlb., *ruficrus* Kirby, *axillaris*, *longiusculus*, *conflagratus* Mann., *nitens* Lec., Cat. iv. Mr. Fauvel gives *Deutschii* precedence.—Occurs in North America in widely separated localities. San Diego, Calif., LeConte; Mt. Washington, N. H., Austin; Nova Scotia, Harrington, *in litt.* Northern Michigan and Lake Superior; Idaho, Wickham. Sitkha to Kadiak. Arctic Siberia, Arctic Europe, Britain, Germany. Pr. 1868, 380; Heyden, 42.

HALIPLIDÆ.

67. *Halplus ruficollis* DeG., *impressus* ‡ Kirby, *immaculicollis* Harris.—From the Southern and Middle States northward through Canada to Hudson Bay and westward to New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. General in Europe, Turkestan and western Siberia. T. iv, 385; Kirby, 66; Heyden, 53.

DYTISCIDÆ.

- Obs.—*Hydrovatus cuspidatus* Kunze.—Dr. Sharp says that the species known by this name in our literature is *pustulatus* Mels., and not the true *cuspidatus*. Sharp, 323.
68. *Hygrotus inæqualis* Fab., *punctatus* Say.—This species is a little variable in color ornamentation. It occurs here abundantly and generally throughout the Middle and Western States (Buffalo, N. Y.; Ottawa, Canada; Lake Superior, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado). Northern and central Europe. Sharp, 395; Turkestan, Heyden, 53; Algeria, Wehnke (Sh.). T. iv, 387; var. *punctatus* is the form most commonly met with.
69. *H. impressopunctatus* Schall., *similis*, *picatus* Kirby, *nigrolineatus* ‡ Kirby, *10-lineatus* Mann., *porosus* Gebl.—Apparently less abundant than the preceding. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Canada, Michigan, Illinois, Lake Superior, Hudson Bay region, Sitka. Europe. Asia Minor, northern and southern Siberia. T. iv, 389; Col. Am., 100; Sh., 403; Heyden, 54.
70. *Deronectes depressus* Fab., *rotundatus* Lec., Cat. iv. Mr. Fauvel gives *brevis* Sturm. precedence.—Canada, Harrington; New York, Reinecke; Michigan, Schwarz. Europe to 68° 20', in Lapland. T. iv, 392; Sh., 428.
71. *D. griseostriatus* DeG., ? (*catascopium*, *interruptus*, *parallelus* Say, *4-striatus* Esch., *prosternalis*, *suffusus* Sharp).—Thus constituted the species extends from Labrador to Alaska (Labrador Packard; Hudson Bay region, Kirby; Alaska, California, Kansas, Lake Superior, LeConte; Michigan, Schwarz; New York, Reinecke; Vermont, Pennsylvania. My specimens are from Colorado and Massachusetts. Alpine and northern Europe to 69° in Finland. Arctic Siberia (Dudinka). T. iv, 393; T. x, 277; Sh., 435; Heyden, 54.
72. *Hydroporus alpinus* Payk., var. *12-lineatus* Lec., ? *lævis* Kirby.—Lake Superior. Canada; *lævis*, Hudson Bay region. Lapland and Norway to 68°. Arctic Siberia. T. iv, 391; Sh., 448; Heyden, 54.—The examples before me can, by description, be referred partly to *alpinus* and partly to *12-lineatus*. *Lævis* was taken presumably in the Hudson Bay region, and seemingly has not been duplicated, though possibly the form taken by Dr. Bell in lat. 54° 53', long. 95° 44', determined by Dr. LeConte (Lec. Cat.) to be *alpinus*, may have been this variety. Mr. Fauvel seems to think *alpinus* and *12-lineatus* distinct species. In uniting *borealis* Gyll. with *alpinus* in the former edition (which Mr. Fauvel says was an error), I merely gave the statement of Dr. Sharp (448).
73. *H. septentrionalis* Gyll., *scitulus* Lec.—Lake Superior (LeConte, Schwarz), Idaho, Wickham. The mountains and northern parts of Europe. Eastern Siberia, the Amur, Dauria. P. vii, 295; Sh., 449; Heyden, 54.
74. *H. Sanmarkii* Sahlb., var. *rivalis* Gyll. (*obesus*, *congruus* Lec.) var. *alienus* Sharp.—This species is described from California and from Colorado (Florissant at 8000 feet). Arctic Europe to 68° 50'. Central Europe. Arctic Siberia (Dudinka and Chantaika Rivers, affluents of the Jenisei, 69° 30' to 72°). Sharp, 449; Heyden, 54. *Rivalis* is the American form, *Sanmarkii* the Siberian, while in Europe both are connected by individuals. Fauvel, 102.

75. *H. longicornis* Sharp, Mon. 456, *parallelus* Sharp.—Stupart's Bay, Hudson Strait, Horn Cat. Finland, Scotland, Wales, Savoy.—Differs but little, according to Dr. Sharp, from *H. melanarius* Sturm., a species of northern Europe extending to latitude $67^{\circ} 20'$, and occurring in Arctic Siberia. Heyden, 55.
76. *H. obscurus* Sturm.—This species is, so far, unknown here, but Sharp saw two specimens in Mr. Andrew Murray's collection said to be from North America. Northern and central Europe. Arctic Siberia (Chantaika River and Tschornaja Island). Sharp, 459; Heyden, 55.
77. *H. fuscipennis* Schaum., *puberulus* || Mann., not Lec.—Lake Superior, Alaska. Northern Europe (Sweden, Finland, Germany). Chantaika River, Arctic Siberia. Sharp, 461; Heyden, 55.
78. *H. glabriusculus* Aubé.—Sharp refers a specimen from Massachusetts to this species as a variety, otherwise it is probably unknown here. "Lapland, Angora, eastern Siberia." Sharp, 470.
79. *H. tartaricus* Lec., *nigellus* Mann., *geniculatus* Thoms.—Described from Lake Superior, but not known to have occurred there since. My specimens are from Montrose County, Colorado, at 10,000 feet altitude (Bowditch). Hudson Bay (LeConte Cat.); Peninsula of Kenai. Queen Charlotte Island; northern Europe; Arctic Siberia (the Jenisei from $69^{\circ} 30'$ to 72°). Sharp, 470; Heyden, 55; Mann., 1853.
80. *H. melanocephalus* Gyll., *morio* Gemm., *atriceps* Crotch, *pyrenæus* Wehnke.—The synonymy of this species has given trouble, and whether *atriceps* should not have the precedence on account of the uncertainty to what insects the previous names apply may be a question.—White Mountains, New Hampshire (Sharp). Finland to 69° . Scotland; Arctic Siberia (Obi, Jenisei). Sharp, 471; Heyden, 55.
81. *H. tristis* Payk., *varians* Lec., *ruficapillus* Mann., *subtonsus* Lec.—From Massachusetts to Alaska (Vermont, Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior, Hudson Bay (LeConte Cat.). Queen Charlotte Island. Northern Europe to 69° in Finland. Arctic Siberia (the island of Tschornaja); Kirg. Steppes. P. vii, 297; T. iv, 395; T. x, 278; Sharp, 472; Heyden, 55.
82. *H. oblongus* Steph., *conoideus* Lec.—This species is not commonly found. Canada, Lake Superior (LeConte), Port Huron, Mich. (Schwarz), Vancouver, Alaska, northern Europe to $66^{\circ} 20'$ in Finland. Arctic Siberia in the Kurej River. T. iv, 396; Sharp, 485; Heyden, 54.
83. *H. palustris* Linn., var. *vittula* Er.; many other varieties occur in Europe.—*Vittula* occurs in British Columbia Sharp. All Europe, western, eastern and Arctic Siberia. *H. humeralis* Aubé, from British Columbia and Alaska, is probably another variety. Sharp, 474; Heyden, 55.
84. *Ilybius ater* DeG., *ungularis* Lec.—This species is probably rare here, as I know of no one who has taken it. Middle States (Pennsylvania), LeConte. Europe (the mountainous parts and north to $63^{\circ} 40'$ in Finland). West Siberia. T. iv, 411; T. x, 289; Pr. 1862, 521; Sharp, 550; Heyden, 57.
85. *I. subæneus* Er.—Queen Charlotte Island; Hudson Bay (Canada), *fide* Sharp. Europe (Germany; France, Finland to 69°). Arctic Siberia (northern tributaries of the Jenisei). Sharp, 522; Heyden, 57.
86. *I. angustior* Gyll., *picipes* Kirby.—Widely distributed. Labrador, Hudson Bay region 54° to $65'$. Canada, northern Michigan, Lake Superior,

- Kansas, Alaska. Germany. Sweden. Finland to 69°. Kamtschatka, the northern tributaries of Jenisei, southwestern part of western Siberia. Kirby, 72; T. iv, 411; T. x, 279; Sharp, 556; Heyden, 57.
87. *I. fuliginosus* Fab.—North America (*fide* Sharp). Central and northern Europe to 64° in Finland. Southeastern west Siberia. Sharp, 556; Heyden, 57.
88. *Agabus* (*Gaurodytes*) *congener* Payk., *ambiguus* Say, *discolor* Harris (T. x, 278), var. *lapponicus* Sahlb.—Thus constructed the range of this species is Missouri, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Labrador (Caribou Island, Packard), Greenland, Hudson Bay, White Mountains, N. H. Central and northern Europe. Arctic and western Siberia. Sharp, 512; Heyden, 56. "A variable species," Sharp.
89. *A. nigripalpis* Sahlb. (1880), *dissimilis* || Sahlb., *borealis* Sharp.—Alaska, Wickham; Greenland, Labrador, Stupart's Bay and Cape Digges, Hudson's Strait (Horn Cat.), Lake Superior. Europe, Jenisseisk, Dudinka, various places at the mouth of the Jenisei. Heyden, 56. Doubtfully distinct from *congener*. Sharp, p. 513.
90. *A. confinis* Gyll., *bicolor*, *phæopterus* Kirby, *ovoideus* Crotch (T. x, 278).—Kansas, Lake Superior (LeConte), Michigan (Schwarz), Canada (Pettit), Vermont, Hudson Bay (Kirby), Alaska. Sweden; Finland to 68°. West Siberia. T. iv, 418; Sharp, 520; Heyden, 56.
91. *A. arcticus* Payk., *reticulatus* Kirby, var. *sibiricus* Sahlb.—Taken at 65° north latitude (Kirby), Labrador (LeConte), northern Europe to 69° in Finland. Arctic Siberia (the Dudinka). T. v, 422; Sharp, 526; Heyden, 56.
92. *A. nigroæneus* Er., *Erichsoni* Harold, *lutosus* Cr. (T. x, 279).—California, Kansas, Slave Lake, Lake Superior, Canada, Hudson Bay, central and northern Europe. Siberia (the islands and affluents of the Jenisei). T. v, 419; Sharp, 529; Heyden, 56.
93. *A. tristis* Aubé, var. *dubius* Mann., ? *atratus* Mann.—Occurs in New Mexico (Snow); Colorado (Schwarz); Lake Tahoe, California; Alaska; Canada (Quebec), Arctic Siberia (the Dudinka). T. iv, 422; Sharp, 531; Heyden. "This species varies a good deal in color," Sharp.
94. *Rhantus notatus* Fab., *suturalis* Lac., *sericans* Sharp (T. x, 279).—This species has been found in Kansas (Snow, LeConte), Montana (LeConte), British Columbia. Europe; western Siberia. Pr. 1866, 366; Sharp, 619; Heyden, 57; Nord., 22.
95. *R. bistriatus* Berg., *agilis* Payk., *suturellus* Harr.—Massachusetts, Illinois, Kansas, Lake Superior, Slave Lake, Hudson Bay. Central and northern Europe; eastern and western Siberia. T. iv, 409; Sharp, 620; Heyden, 57 (*suturellus* Harris). *Adpersus* Fab., is not a synonym of *bistriatus* Berg., Sharp.
- The synonymy of this and the preceding species gives the Europeans trouble; *suturalis* is given precedence in the former, and *suturellus* in the latter by Mr. Fauvel, Rev. 103. Some other American and Eastern forms if not identical seem very close, viz., *sinuatus* Lec. and *Grapii* Gyll. scarcely differ, except that the latter is a little larger (Sharp, 617).
96. *Colymbetes* Paykulli Er.—No reference to this species has been observed in our literature. Dr. Sharp (625) gives as its habitat "western North America," north Germany, Sweden, Finland to 68° 30', Arctic Siberia

- (Fadjanowsk). "Excessively near *seminiger* Lec., *inequalis* Horn;" Horn *in litt.* Saskatchewan River, B. C. Susanville, Cal.
- C. obscuratus* Mann. is possibly identical, the chief difference being that the transverse striae of the elytra are somewhat finer and denser (comparison by Mannerheim, 1853), quite a secondary character.
97. *Colymbetes dolobratus* Payk., Cat. iv.—Occurs in the island of Kadiak and the Peninsula of Kenai, Mann. 1853; Hudson Bay, Lapland, islands at the mouth of the Jenisei and its Arctic tributaries, Kamtschatka. Heyden, 58.
98. *C. groenlandicus* Aubé, *Thomsoni* Sharp, Cat. iv.—Dr. Regimbart (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1889, 12, xviii) uniting this and the preceding species gives the following distribution:
- C. dolobratus* Payk., Hudson Bay, Lapland, Finland, Sweden, Norway. Var. *groenlandicus* Aubé, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland. Var. *Dreuseni* LeConte. Greenland. Var. *Thomsoni* Sharp, Iceland, Lapland.
99. *Eretes* (*Eunectes*), *sticticus* Linn., *griseus* Fab.—More extensively distributed than any known Dytiscide. Sharp gives its distribution as follows: "France, Corsica, Sardinia, Spain, Africa, Siberia, Japan, Formosa, China, Philippines, Timor, Sumatra, Java, Pulo Penang, Siam, India, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Canary Islands, Madeira, Cape Verd Islands, U. S. N. A., Mexico, Peru, Guadeloupe, Galapagos. Australia may, perhaps, be added. It is not known at many places in the U. S. A., but occurs in Kansas (Snow), Texas, New Mexico, and at Vallecitas, Cal. T. iv, 386; Sharp, 699; Turcomania. Heyden, 58.
100. *Hydaticus stagnalis* Fab., *cinctipennis* Aubé, *modestus* Sharp, *americanus* Sharp (T. x, 280).—As thus constructed this species varies in color ornamentation. It occurs in New York, Michigan, Illinois. My specimens (*modestus*) are from Wisconsin; Red River, Sharp. Northern Europe; western Siberia. T. iv, 404; Sharp, 650-52. Heyden, 50.
101. *H. lævipennis* Thom.—Red River [Manitoba]. Sweden, Finland to 60° 30'. Dr. Sharp, l. c. doubts the distinctness of this and *H. stagnalis*, while Mr. A. Fauvel affirms their validity as species. Rev. Ent. viii, 104.
102. *Dytiscus marginalis* Linn.—Canada and northern Michigan. Dr. Sharp has a specimen labeled by Castelnau "Am. Bor. int. mont. rocheuses," and found another in Murray's collection said to be from North America. Widely distributed in Europe to 68°. W. and E. Siberia. Japan. Sharp, 641; Heyden, 58.
103. *D. circumcinctus* Ahr., *circumscripatus* Lac.—Dr. Sharp had specimens from Red River, [Manitoba]. Europe to 61° 51' north, in Finland. Northern Siberia. Sharp, 642; Heyden, 58. *D. anxius* Mann. is possibly synonymous. It occurs in Oregon and Sitka. T. iv, 408; also in Canada and Hudson Bay region. Horn, *in litt.*
104. *D. dauricus* Gebl., *confluens* Say, *Franklinii* Kirby, *Ooligbukii* Kirby, *diffinis* Lec.—From Maine to Alaska (Maine, Hudson Bay (LeConte Cat.), Great Bear Lake River, Lake Superior, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado (Pagosa), Unalakchka, Kadjak, Kenai. Kamtschatka; Dauria. T. iv, 407; P. 1868, 370-72; Sharp, 643; Heyden, 58.
105. *D. lapponicus* Gyll., var. *borealis* Mots.—This species was taken by Dr. Bell in the Oba and Kaibaraca Rivers near lat. 49°, long. 84°; Lec. Cat. Lapland, northern Europe, southward to northern Italy. Scotland,

Ireland, western Siberia; var. *borealis* occurs in the Amur region. Heyden, 58.

106. *Graphoderes cinereus* Linn., *fasciocolis* Harris, *elatus*, *perplexus* Sharp (T. x, 280).—Inhabits Pennsylvania (here), New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, northern California, Washington Territory, Red River, [Manitoba]. Europe. West Siberia. Turkestan. T. iv, 403; Can. Ent. xx, 62; Sharp, 693-94; Heyden, 59.

GYRINIDÆ.

107. *Gyrinus minutus* Fab.—Square Island, Labrador, Packard; Hudson Bay region, Kirby; Lake Superior, Michigan, Vermont, Washington, Oregon. Central and northern Europe. Arctic, west and east Siberia (Spirina, the Chantaika River, Omsk). Pr. 1868, 372; Heyden, 60.

Obs.—*G. Rockinghamensis* Zimm. seems to differ only by having the underside entirely pallid, but is approached in this respect so closely by individuals of *minutus* as to render the separation opinionative. It is abundant from New York to Florida.

108. *Gyrinus marinus* Gyll. var. *dorsalis* Gyll.—United States, without locality, Regimbart. Europe, Siberia generally; var. *dorsalis*. Europe, Irkutsk (eastern Siberia). Heyden, 60.
109. *G. opacus* Sahlb.—Greenland, Finland, Denmark, England, Dudinka, Tolstoinos and Saostrov, in Arctic Siberia. Heyden, 60.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Obs.—*Helophorus granularis* Linn. is to be expunged from our lists having only a catalogue record in our literature.

110. *Helophorus tuberculatus* Gyll., *scaber* Lec.—Very abundant at Lake Superior, LeConte. New York, Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Washington, Wickham. Germany, northern Europe. Siberia (the Obi and Jenisei). Mongolia. P. vii, 358; Heyden, 61.

Obs.—*Tropisternus apicalpalpis* Chev. is to be expunged, the record of its occurrence in Europe having been an error.

111. *Hydrobius fuscipes* Linn., *seriatus*, *insculptus*, *regularis* Lec. (P. vii, 372).—Very variable and widely distributed in temperate and boreal America. Alaska to Hudson Bay, southward to California; through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico. On the Atlantic slope it extends south to Maryland and West Virginia, from which I have specimens. General in Europe. Kamtschatka, east and west Siberia, Turkestan. P. Am. P. xiii, 135; Heyden, 62.

Obs.—The Sphæridiini of North America have recently been exhaustively studied by Dr. Geo. H. Horn, and the American distribution of the species tabulated is largely from his monograph, his synonymy being likewise followed.

112. *Sphæridium scarabæoides* Linn.—Common about Montreal, Canada; Ent. News iv, 76. It is quite common in several varieties throughout Europe, and is found in many places in east and west Siberia, and in Turcomania. Heyden, 93; Heyden, 1885.

113. *Dactylosternum abdominale* Fab., *Roussetti* Woll., *insulare* Cast. (Lapl.), (*D. insulare* Lap., *abdominale* Woll. not Fab., Cat. iv).—"Florida, North Carolina. Native to Brazil, whence it has spread to the Antilles and

- Mexico, and eastwardly to Madeira and Madagascar." Southern Europe.
- 114.—*Cercyon littoralis* Gyll.—Sea-coast of Maine and Massachusetts, Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Blanchard; Coney Island, New Jersey sea-coast, at Atlantic City in abundance. Atlantic coast in Europe to lat. $66^{\circ} 50'$, extending also along the Mediterranean; western Siberia at Barnaul on the Obi. Heyden, 63; Can. Ent. xxiv, 37.
115. *C. depressus* Steph., *dorsostriatus* Thoms.—"Piney Point, Maryland: California. Europe, widely distributed on the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores."
116. *C. unipunctatus* Linn., *cordiger* Herbst., *dispar* Payk.—Canada, New England and Middle States westward to Illinois. I take it in western Pennsylvania abundantly, mostly under dogs in the last stage of decomposition, and with it occasionally some of the other species; hence, the significance of the generic name *Cercyon*—dog-eater, a name given to an ancient giant who had a similar habit. It is widely distributed in Europe, and in arctic and western Siberia. Heyden, 63.
117. *C. quisquilius* Linn., *unipunctatus* Fab. not Linn.—Washington State to California. Europe, generally distributed, extending to Siberia and Japan. A native species, Horn.
118. *C. marinus* Thoms., Skand. Col. ii, p. 105.—(*C. aquaticus* Lap. Muls. *marinus* Thoms., Cat. iv). "Occurs in British Columbia, at Lake Lahache, extending eastward to Dakota. Widely distributed in Europe and northern Asia." Europe to $66^{\circ} 40'$; Turuschansk. on the Jenisei. Heyden, 63.
119. *C. lateralis* Marsh., *limbatus* Mann. 1843 and 1853.—Islands of St. Paul, Chtagaluk, Kadiak, Peninsula of Kenai and Sitkha. "Coast region of California," Horn. Central and northern Europe to lat. $65^{\circ} 50'$; Lake Aral, Kurejka, Vorogovo in arctic Siberia. Heyden, 63.
120. *C. analis* Payk., *maculatus* Mels.—Queen Charlotte Island, B. C., Prince of Wales Island (Alaska). "Upper Canada, New England States, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana." Widely distributed in Europe to lat. 68° , Algeria, various places in west and east Sileria. Heyden, 63; T. xxi, 37.
121. *C. hæmorrhoidalis* Fab., *flavipes* Fab., *nigricollis* Say (*C. hæmorrhoidalis* and *C. flavipes* are made separate species in Cat. iv). "Canada and the New England States to North Carolina and westward to Illinois. It is widely distributed in Europe to lat. 63° ; northern Africa and western Asia."
122. *C. melanocephalus* Linn., *nanus* Mels., var. *ovillus* Mots. "Canada to Pennsylvania and westward to Missouri. Widely distributed in Europe and extends to northern Africa and the north of Asia." Asiatic Ural. Heyden, 63.
123. *C. pygmæus* Illig., *apicalis* Say. "Widely distributed over the eastern United States from Canada to Maryland. In the eastern hemisphere it is spread throughout Europe, northern Africa and northern Asia. It seems to have a tendency to become cosmopolitan." Vorogovo in arctic Siberia, western Siberia. Heyden, 63.
124. *C. nigriceps* Marsh., *centrimaculatus* Sturm., *mundus* Mels. (*C. centrimaculatus* Sturm., *pygmæus* Gyll., *pulchellus* Heer, *nigriceps* Kuw.). Widely distributed from Canada to Louisiana and Indiana; Los Angeles, Cal.

In the eastern hemisphere, according to Bedel. it is nearly cosmopolitan, Horn.

125. *C. lugubris* Payk., Faun. Suec. i, p. 59.—Canada and the New England States to Maryland; California, Nevada, Horn. Wrangel, in Alaska. Wickham. General in temperate and northern Europe; western Siberia on the Jenisei. Heyden, 63.
126. *C. tristis* Illig., *minutus* Muls. (*C. minutus* Fab., Ill., *tristis* Ill., Cat. iv). Ohio, Michigan to Iowa, Dakota, California, Washington, Nevada, Europe generally; Barnaul, west Siberia. Heyden, 63.
127. *C. granarius* Er., *minuscule* Mels.—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Horn. Britain, France, Germany, Sweden.
128. *Cryptopleurum minutum* Fab., *atomarium* || Oliv. et Auct. plur., *vagans* (*C. atomarium* Oliv., *minutum* Herbst., Bedel, Cat. iv).—"Canada and the New England States to Maryland;" abundant here in Pennsylvania. and I have it from Iowa and Illinois; Ohio, Dury. "General in Europe, extending to Siberia, the Amur region, Japan, and should be found on the Pacific coast," Horn. Western and eastern Siberia. Heyden, 63.

PLATYPSYLLIDÆ.

129. *Platypsyllus castoris* Rits.—The systematic position of this curious insect seems to be now finally settled. "First discovered on the American beavers in the Zool. Gardens at Amsterdam. It is now known to inhabit the beavers of Texas, Nebraska, the Hudson Bay region, Alaska and those taken in France at the mouth of the Rhone (Horn)." T. xv, 23-26; T. x, 114 and plate v.

LEPTINIDÆ.

130. *Leptinus testaceus* Mull., *americanus* Lec.—*caucasicus* Mots.—Occasionally inhabits with various small rodents, but more frequently in old leaves about and under logs and stones. Taken frequently and abundantly at St. Vincent Monastery, Westmoreland County, by P. Jerome Schmitt, also occurred here once; Philadelphia, Pa., District of Columbia; Ohio, Dury. Iowa: Queen Charlotte Island, Fletcher. Many places in Europe, Caucasia. Pr. 1866, 367; T. x, 113; C. 77; Can. Ent. xxiii, 183.

SILPHIDÆ.

131. *Necrophorus vespilloides* Hbst., *mortuorum* Fab., *pygmaeus*, *hebes* Kirby, *defodiens* Mann., *pollinator* Lec., *conservator* Walker.—From Nova Scotia to Alaska (Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior, Queen Charlotte Island; var. *pollinator*, from Washington and Oregon, has the antennæ entirely black). Under the name *mortuorum* it inhabits east Siberia to Kamtschatka and Amurland. Europe. Pr. 1866, 367; T. viii, 234 and 314; Col. Am. 126; Heyden, 87; Heyden, 1886.
132. *Silpha lapponica* Hbst., *caudata* Say, *tuberculata* Germ., *californica* Mann., *granigera* Chev.—Labrador, common, Packard; Hudson Bay region, Lec. Cat.; Canada, Green Mountains, Vermont, New York, western Pennsylvania near the mountains, Michigan, Lake Superior, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Texas (El Paso), New Mexico, California, (San

- Diego), Oregon, Washington, Alaska; northern Europe; Arctic and boreal Siberia from Ochotsk to Nikolaevsk at the mouth of the Amur. P. vi, 278; T. viii, 238; Col. Am. 124; Heyden, 86.
133. *S. trituberculata* Kirby, *baicalica* Mots., *sagax* Mann.—Hudson Bay region, Lec. Cat.; Alaska, Kenai, Mann., 1853. Lake Baikal and the upper Amour, Col. Amur 125 and figure; Lapland, J. Sahlberg. T. viii, 238; Heyden, 86.
134. *S. opaca* Linn.—This species has occurred at Lake Mono, California (Horn), Hudson Bay Territory, the borders of the McKenzie and Slave Rivers. White, in Richardson's Arctic Searching Expedition, p. 474 (Lec.); Europe; throughout Siberia; Amurland; Pekin (China). Pr. 1866, 367; T. viii, 241; Col. Am., 124; Heyden, 85.
- Obs.—*S. atrata* Linn., a species found throughout Europe and in western Siberia, when introduced here, failed to establish itself.
135. *Pteroloma Forstroemi* Gyll.—Alaska. Arctic and western Siberia (the Obi). Caucasus, Sweden, Germany. T. viii, 245; Heyden, 85.
136. *Sphærites glabratus* Fab., *politus* Mann.—"Occurs from California to Alaska (Horn)." Queen Charlotte Island; boreal and alpine Europe. T. viii, 247.
137. *Lyrosoma opacum* Mann., 1853.—A single example was taken on Behring Island by the Vega Expedition. Previous occurrence, Alaska (the islands Atkha, St. Paul and Afognak), Kamtschatka; Vega Exp., 66.
138. *Colon bidentatum* Sahlb.—Massachusetts, Blanchard; New York, Ulke. Probably an introduced European species. Horn, T. viii, 217.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

139. *Bryaxis* [Rybaxis] *sanguinea* Linn., Sist. Nat. ii, 689; Faun. Suec. 853. —This is stated to occur in Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois. T. viii, 181. Europe, Siberia, Turkestan (Samarkand). Heyden, 84.

NOTE.—Dr. E. Brendel states that the form seen in American collections does not agree with well authenticated European types, and he has described it under the name *valida*, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa, i, 173. Inasmuch as there are several varieties of this wide-spread species noted, and as it occurs in high northern latitudes as well as in the warmer parts and in northern Africa, some form of it may be looked for in North America, and it might be well to retain the name on our lists for the present.

Obs.—*B. hæmatica* Rehb.—This species of Europe and the Mediterranean basin was said by Mr. A. Raffray to be North American. The same statement was made by the older European authors. Mr. Raffray has since stated that the determination was erroneous, Brendel.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Many species listed here are not on Mr. S. Henshaw's catalogue, 1885. These have been made known by Mr. A. Fauvel in *Revue Entomol.* viii; this difficult family being one of his specialties, and he has added likewise much to the distribution of those previously listed. To keep in harmony the American and European lists the genera in Cat. iv have been inserted, and the species under *Thectura*, *Dinaræa*, *Calpodota*, *Amischa*,

Atheta, *Liogluta* and *Alconota*, are perhaps all referable to the *Homalota* of Mr. Henshaw's catalogue. The synonymy of Cat. iv has been used, but that of Mr. Fauvel, if different, follows in brackets.

140. *Falagria longipes* Woll., *fovea*, *curraz*, Sharp.—Georgia, Madeira, Provence, Italy, Amur, China, Japan, Hawai Islands.
141. *Homolota plana* Gyll., *depressa*, *compressiuscula* Mann.—Garland and Veta Pass, Colorado, at 9500 feet, Washington, Florida, under pine bark, Schwarz. Arizona, Michigan, Europe, Algeria, northern Siberia along the Jenisei. Heyden, 66; Nord., 23; east Siberia, Solsky.
142. *Dinaræa angustula* Gyll.—Buffalo, N. Y.; temperate and northern Europe.
143. *Amischa analis* Grav.—Michigan, Schwarz; Massachusetts, Blanchard *in litt*; New York, Pennsylvania (here); Europe, arctic, west and east Siberia. Heyden, 66; Nord., 23; Amurland, Heyden, 1885. Madeira, Barbary, Caucasasia, New Zealand.
144. *A. cavifrons* Sharp, *simillima* Sharp.—North Carolina, St. Louis (Missouri), Europe, Syria, Caucasasia, eastern Siberia (Chaborofka). Heyden, 1885.
145. *Colpodota sordida* Marsh, *lividipennis* Mann., Brach., 70. —Pennsylvania (here), Ohio, Dury; New York, Reinecke; Canada, Harrington; Michigan and La Veta, Col., Schwarz; Lake Superior, LeConte; Kansas, Snow; Texas, Louisiana, Massachusetts; "Sitkha to Texas," Fauvel. Madeira, Azores, Europe, Mediterranean countries, Caucasasia, Persia, China, Japan, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Uruguay, Chili, Fauvel.
146. *C. parva* Sahlb.—New Jersey, South Carolina, Missouri (St. Louis), California (Mariposa). Europe, Barbary, Asia Minor, Syria, Caucasasia, Siberia, Fauvel. *Picipes* Steph. = *parva* Sahlb., central Siberia (Spirina). Heyden, 66.
147. *C. fungi* Grav. —Sitkha, Stikine River, B. C., Queen Charlotte Island, Nevada, Colorado, Massachusetts. "Cape Verd, Canaries, Madeira, Europe, Mediterranean regions, Caucasasia, Siberia, East Indies, New Zealand, Fauvel; everywhere in Siberia. Heyden, 66.
148. *Atheta picipennis* Mann., Bull. Mcsc. 1843, ii, 224, *subrugosa* Kraatz.—Sitkha, Queen Charlotte Island, California, Alleghanies, White Mountains; Europe, Caucasasia, northern Persia, western, eastern and arctic Siberia. Heyden, 67.
149. *A. coriaria* Kraatz.—"California, Nevada, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, New York. Found on nearly every part of the globe, being transported by commerce."
150. *A. divisa* Maerkel.—"Massachusetts; Europe."
151. *A. palustris* Kiesw.—"Canada, New York (Buffalo), Illinois, Missouri, Texas, South Carolina, Madeira, Europe, Siberia." Heyden, 67.
152. *A. aquatica* Thoms., *subænea* Sharp.—"Sitkha; temperate and northern Europe."
153. *A. oraria* Kraatz.—"California; southern and temperate Europe, Algeria, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia."
154. *Aloconota sulcifrons* Stephens, *pavens* Er.—Buffalo, N. Y.; Madeira, Azores, Europe, Barbary, Syria.
155. *Liogluta graminicola* Grav., *granulata* Mann., *pacifica* Mots. (Mannerheim's synonymy).—Islands: Unalaschka, Kodiak, Chtagaluk and Queen Charlotte; Europe, eastern Siberia (Irkutsk). Heyden, 67.

Obs.—*Tachyusa pygmæa* Sachse = *Myrmecopora crassiuscula* Aubé, and is not North American, Fauvel.

156. *Phloeopora latens* Er., *major* Kraatz, *producta* Rey.—Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa (Wickham *in litt.*); temperate and southern Europe, Batoum. Pr. 1865, 420.
 157. *Aleochara lata* Grav.—Occurs everywhere east from the Mississippi and in Canada; Europe; Siberia, Japan (Sharp), Cape of Good Hope; South America.
 158. *A. fuscipes* Fab., *puncticeps* Thoms., Cat. iv.; *lustrica* Say (*A. curtula* Goeze, *fuscipes* Grav., *lustrica* Say).—Texas; same regions as *lata*; South Am., Europe, Caucasia, Siberia.
 159. *A. puberula* Klug., *vaga* Er., *decorata* Aubé, Cat. iv.; *dubia* Fauvel.—Georgia, Missouri (St. Louis); Madeira, Europe, etc.; cosmopolitan.
 160. *A. moerens* Gyll., *hæmorrhoidalis* Mann., Brach., 67.—Stikine River at Glenora, B. C., in fungi, Wickham. Temperate and northern Europe; Koulouck in eastern Siberia. Heyden, 64.
 161. *A. morion* Grav. —“Nevada; Europe, Barbary, Syria, Siberia.”
 162. *A. nitida* Grav., *biguttula* Kol., *pauvillia* Rey.—“Texas, Nevada, California; Azores, Madeira, Europe, Mediterranean basin, Asia Minor, Caucasia, Siberia;” Lake Baikal, Amurland. Heyden, 64 and 1885. Japan, Sharp.
 163. *A. verna* Say, *binotata* Kraatz, Cat. iv, var. *languida* Sachse; ? var. *anthomyiæ* Sprague.—The United States and Canada generally; Europe to 61°, Cape of Good Hope. This and *nitida*, held by some to be at least varietal, Mr. A. Fauvel considers distinct species; var. *anthomyiæ* is a blackish form parasitic (truly) in the pupæ of the cabbage maggot, *Anthomyia brassica*, and in that of the onion, *Phorbia ceparum*. Sprague, Amer. Ent. ii, 370. Fletcher, Canada Experiment Farm, Rep. 1890, 164.
 164. *Microglossa suturalis* Sahlb., *prætextata* Er., *Aleochara simplicicollis* Say (*vide* Casey).—“Canada, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Missouri, California; Europe, Algeria, Caucasia, Persia.”
 165. *Dasyglossa prospera* Er.—Massachusetts, Blanchard; determined by Fauvel, Garland and Veta Pass, Col., Schwarz. France; Germany; Arctic Siberia (Kolmogorovo, Spirina); Amurland. Heyden, 1885.
 166. *Leptusa hæmorrhoidalis* Heer, *fumida* Er., *Homolota hiemalis* Zimm. *in litt.*—“Massachusetts, South Carolina, Illinois, Texas;” Europe, Barbary, Caucasia.
- Obs.—Mr. Fauvel considers the American example determined by him as *Balitochara gracilis* to be a new species [*picta* Fauv.]. Rev. Ent. 110, since described as *B. Blanchardii* Casey, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. vii, 369; also briefly characterized by myself under the name *picta*, Can. Ent. xxv, 276.
167. *Placusa complanata* Er.—“Massachusetts (Springfield); Europe, Caucasia, Siberia.”
 168. *P. tachyporoides* Watl., *infima* Er. non Fauvel ? *despecta* Er.—Massachusetts; ? *despecta*, South Carolina; Europe. *Infima* ‡ Fauvel = *atrata* Sahlb., and is the *infima* cited from Siberia in Heyden, 67.
 169. *Oligota parva* Kraatz, *contempta* Woll.—Massachusetts (Blanchard *vide* Fauvel), Missouri. Found about stables. Germany, Italy, Britain, Cape Verd, Madeira.

170. *O. pusillima* Grav., *picta* Mots., Bull. M, 1858, 236.—"Massachusetts (Cambridge); Madeira, Europe, Barbary, Syria, Caucasia."
171. *O. pumilio* Kiesw., *pedalis* Lec., .03 inch. long.—District of Columbia, Ulke; "Missouri (St. Louis), Texas (Bosque Co.); France, Mediterranean Chili."
172. *Gyrophœna affinis* Sahlb.—Massachusetts, Blanchard; N. Jersey, South Carolina; Europe, Caucasia, east and west Siberia. Heyden, 68.
173. *G. polita* Grav., var. *strictula* Er., Cat. iv (*strictula*) Fauvel.—Massachusetts (Springfield); temperate and southern Europe.
174. *G. bihamata* Thoms.—Glenora on the Stikine River, B. C., Wickham. Europe lat. 68° 40'. Jenisseisk, in western Siberia. Heyden, 68.
175. *Gymnusa brevicollis* Payk.—"Canada and the Lake Superior region," C. 94. Michigan, Schwarz. P. Am. P., xvii, 631; Massachusetts, Blanchard, *in litt.* Central Europe, Sweden, west Siberia. Heyden, 68.
176. *G. variegata* Kiesw.—Michigan, Schwarz, l. c. Central Europe, Sweden.
177. *Myllœna dubia* Grav.—Michigan, Schwarz, l. c., 648; Massachusetts, Blanchard; Canada, Europe, Algeria, west Siberia (Tobolsk). Heyden, 68.
178. *M. minuta* Grav.—St. Louis, Mo., Fauvel. Europe, arctic Siberia (Kolmogorovo). Heyden, 68.
179. *M. infuscata* Kraatz.—Massachusetts, Blanchard. Europe, Morocco, Caucasia.
180. *Acylophorus glabricollis* Lac., *pulcher* Scriba (*A. glaberrimus* Herbst., *glabricollis* Lac., *luctuosus* Solsk., *pratensis* ‡ Fauv.).—Phoenix, Ariz.; Oaxaca, Mex. Europe, Algeria, Cyprus, Carmania, Caucasia. *A. pratensis* Lec. is only American and not the preceding, a determination caused by confused types, Fauvel.
181. *Quedius fulgidus* Fab., *mesomelinus* Marsh., *groenlandicus* Zett., *iracundus* Say, *erythrogaster*, *melanocephalus* Mann., *sylvicola* Casey. Systematists are not in full accord as to the specific values of the above forms. Omitting *mesomelinus*, Dr. Geo. H. Horn refers them to one variable species. T. viii, 158; Ent. Amer. i, 109. Mr. A. Fauvel disposes of them thus:
 - Q. *fulgidus* Fab., *iracundus* Say.—All North America from Discovery Bay near lat. 83°, and Greenland to Louisiana; Canaries, Europe, Barbary, Asia Minor, Siberia, northern India, Java, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.
 - Q. *mesomelinus* Marsh., *groenlandicus* Zett.—Greenland, Canada, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Nevada, Oregon, California, etc.; Peru, Australia, New York, Europe.
182. Q. *erythrogaster* Mann., from Sitkha, California and Nevada, he regards as a valid species. *Melanocephalus* and *sylvicola* he had not seen. To preserve uniformity in the Lists two species are tabulated as in Cat. iv, but from an examination of examples of *iracundus* Say taken here in Pennsylvania, and *erythrogaster* from Queen Charlotte Island, B. C., apart from color, I can see no permanent differential characters and the differences as such seem to indicate variations rather than races.
183. Q. *lævigatus* Gyll., *plagiatus*, *longipennis* Mann., *rufipennis* Maek.—Likewise variable in color. "From Alaska to Oregon, Kansas, Canada and Pennsylvania," Horn. California, Nevada, Georgia. I take it here, and have it from Illinois and Michigan; Massachusetts, Blanchard; Veta

- Pass, Col., at 9400 feet Schwarz. Northern Europe; east Siberia (Ir-kutsk). T. vii, 163; Heyden, 71.
184. *Q. molochinus* Grav.—Common here. "From New Hampshire to Vancouver and Sitkha. and as far south as northern Georgia," Horn. Texas, Louisiana. It was likewise taken by Mr. Schwarz at Veta Pass, Col., at 11,000 feet. General in Europe, Mediterranean countries, Caucasia, Siberia. T. vii, 164; Heyden, 71.
185. *Q. fulvicollis* Steph., *hyperboreus* Er.—Occurs from Maine to Vancouver and northward, but very little south of that line, Horn. T. vii, 164; Unalaschka, Mann., 1843; Glenora, B. C., Wickham. Colorado (Veta Pass at 9400 feet), Schwarz; mountainous and northern Europe; Baical region, Siberia. Heyden, 71.
186. *Q. sublimbatus* Maek., Mann. 1853.—Kadiak, Queen Charlotte Island, Fort Simpson (McKenzie River), Lake Superior, Blanc Sablon, Hudson Strait, Horn Cat.; Michipicoton River. Schwarz; Behring Island, Vega Exp., 63; eastern Siberia, Mann. Heyden, 71.
187. *Creophilus maxillosus* Linn., *balteatus* DeG., var. *ciliaris* Steph., var. *arcticus* Er., var. *fulvago* Mots., var. *orientalis* Mots., var. *villosus* Grav., var. *bicinctus* Mann., *fasciatus* Lapl.—All North America, Mexico, Guatemala, the Antilles, islands of the Atlantic. All Europe and Asia to Japan, north Africa to Abyssinia. *Villosus* is the American form, with which occurs the var. *bicinctus*, especially in the Alaskan islands (Atkha, Unalaschka, Kadiak, Kenai penins., Sitkha). *Arcticus* occurs in Kamtschatka. T. vii, 200; *fulvago* is the prevailing form in Mongolia and northern China, and occurs above Nikolævsk on the Amur; *orientalis* occurs along the Amur to the Kurile Islands in the Pacific, Col. Am., 120 and fig; *ciliaris* is found in parts of Scotland and in the island of Mull; *maxillosus*, however, occurs in the same places with these European and Asiatic forms. Heyden, 71; Fauvel, Tidis. Nederl. Ent. Ver. 1875, xviii; S. Solsky, Hor. Ross. 1871, 346; 1872, 241.
188. *Staphylinus erythropterus* Linn., *casareus* ‡ Lec., *cæsareus* ‡ Schwarz (List of Coleopt. of lower Mich.)—"One specimen occurred at Detroit, Mich. P. Am. P. xvii, 599; T. vii, 190. Common in Europe, Caucasia, northern and west Siberia. Japan. Heyden, 72.
189. *S. cæsareus* Cederh., *ornaticonda* Lec.—Canada, Ulke, Harrington. T. vii, 191; Can. Ent. xvi, 46.—Vermont. Roberts. Europe, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Caucasia, northern Persia.
190. *Ocypus ater* Grav.—Pennsylvania (here), Nova Scotia and Canada, Harrington. New York, New Jersey to Louisiana and westward to Kansas; Europe, Barbary, Caucasia, Ural.

PHILONTHI.—This tribe has been exhaustively studied by Dr. George H. Horn, and but little can be added to the American synonymy and distribution of the species as given in his monograph.

191. *Philonthus politus* Linn. [Maek., Kirby], *æneus* Rossi, *mandibularis* Kirby, *Harrisii* Mels., *angulicollis* Mots.—(*P. æneus* Rossi, *politus*, *mandibularis* Kirby, *Harrisii* Mels.) "Nearly cosmopolitan," Horn. Abundant here in Pennsylvania; Ohio, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Canada to Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay and Lake Superior, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, Wrangel (Alaska), Queen Charlotte Island, Louisiana, Europe; arctic, east and west Siberia; Amurland; Dauria. T. xi, 181; Heyden,

- 73; Col. Am., 121. "Columbia, Madeira, Azores, Algeria, Asia Minor, Caucasasia, Australia, New Zealand."
192. *P. umbratilis* Grav.—This species "occurs in the eastern Atlantic region, Massachusetts, N. Jersey and Lake Superior," Horn. Michigan, Illinois, Missouri; Europe, west Siberia (Tobolsk). T. xi, 184; Heyden, 73. Madeira, Syria, Caucasasia.
193. *P. fuscipennis* Mann., Brach. 28, *politus* ‡ Fab., Horn, Fauvel.—Unknown in our collections as native, but placed among the species of our fauna by Dr. Horn on the assurance of Fauvel having a specimen from North Carolina, and another from "Amer. Bor." Europe, Barnaul, west Siberia, Turcomania. T. xi, 186. Heyden, 74. "Algeria, Asia Minor, Caucasasia, Persia."
- Obs.—*P. atratus* ‡ Horn, according to Mr. Fauvel is not *atratus* Grav., who has applied to it the name *perforatus* proposed for it by Dr. Horn *in litt.*
194. *P. debilis* Grav.—This species is found here. "It occurs everywhere in the eastern Atlantic region, extending as far west as Kansas and Nebraska," Horn. Garland and Veta Pass, Col., at 9400 feet, Schwarz; Santa Fé Canon, N. Mex., Snow. Europe, Africa, west Siberia. T. xi, 194; Heyden, 73. Asia Minor, Caucasasia, Persia, northern China, Japan.
195. *P. varians* Payk., var. *agilis* Grav., *niger* Mels.—(Var. *agilis* is the American form, as determined by Fauvel; nearly cosmopolitan. In the northern portions of the Atlantic region, extending westward to Washington and California) Horn. Melsheimer took it in Pennsylvania. Europe. Both forms occur in west Siberia. T. xi, 195; Heyden, 75. "Teneriffe, Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Caucasasia, Japan, Abyssinia, Cafraria."
196. *P. longicornis* Steph., *scybalarius* Nord.—Cosmopolitan. Dr. Horn has seen specimens "from nearly every region in our fauna, except Arizona." Nova Scotia, Harrington, *in litt.* Santa Fé Canon, N. Mex., Snow. Europe; Koultoe, east Siberia. T. xi, 196; Heyden, 75.
197. *P. discoideus* Grav., *ruficornis* Mels.—This species, according to Dr. Horn, occurs everywhere in the Atlantic region, extending to Nevada and Arizona. All Europe and the circum-Mediterranean region, Turkestan. T. xi, 196; Heyden, 73. "Mexico, St. Helena, Cape Verd, Canaries, Madeira, Asia Minor, Bokhara, Abyssinia. Bourbon, Australia, Guatemala, Cuba."
198. *P. thermarum* Aubé, *pygmæus*, *angustatus* Kraatz.—Only three specimens were known to Dr. Horn to have been taken in our fauna, collected in Missouri and the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Blanchard, *in litt.* T. xi, 196. "Missouri, Mexico, Cape Verd, Madeira, temperate and southern Europe, Ceylon, East Indies, China, Japan, Java, Zanzibar, French Guinea."
199. *P. quisquiliarius* Gyll.—Mr. Fauvel's distribution is "New York to Missouri and to Michigan, Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas; Europe, Mediterranean basin, Asia Minor, Caucasasia, China, Japan, Siam, Abyssinia, Zanzibar. Angola, the Gold Coast, Ashantee, New Caledonia." Western and arctic Siberia, Turkestan. T. xi, 197; Heyden, 74.

Quadricollis Horn, which Mr. Fauvel unites with this is a distinct species, as examples seen in Dr. Horn's cabinet, sent from Europe as types of *quisquiliarius* do not correspond with those of *quadricollis*, which occurs from New York to Michigan and Missouri, Horn. The American dis-

tribution given by Mr. Fauvel includes that of both species and is probably confused.

200. *P. fulvipes* Fab.—“Occurs in Canada, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York” (Horn); Missouri, Florida, New Jersey; Europe, west Siberia. T. xi, 200; Heyden, 75. “Algeria, Asia Minor, Caucasia.”
201. *P. micans* Grav.—“Occurs in the eastern United States from Massachusetts to Michigan,” Horn. Pennsylvania; Canada, Harrington. New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri; Europe, Tobolsk, west Siberia, Turkestan. T. xi, 204; Heyden, 75. “Asia Minor.”
202. *P. cyanipennis* Fab., *cæruleipennis* Mann.—Canada and the States eastward from the Mississippi; Missouri. Most of Europe, Siberia, Amur countries, Dauria, Japan. T. xi, 208; Heyden, 73; Sharp.
203. *P. sordidus* Grav.—Pennsylvania, “Michigan, Canada, Colorado, Vancouver, California.” Madeira, Europe, Mediterranean basin, Asia Minor, Caucasia, Persia, Dauria, western Siberia, Amour countries, Australia, New Zealand, Chili. T. xi, 209; Heyden, 73; Heyden, 1885.
204. *P. cephalotes* Grav.—“Scarcely separable from *sordidus*, and nearly cosmopolitan,” Horn. Massachusetts, Middle States, Canada, California; Central America, Mediterranean basin, Europe; arctic and western Siberia, Amurland. T. xi, 210; Heyden, 73 and 1885.
205. *P. ventralis* Grav., *anthrax* Grav.—New York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, California; Europe, Africa, Siberia, Japan, Australia, etc. Seemingly cosmopolite. Tr. xi, 211; Heyden, 73.
206. *P. nigrutilus* Grav., *aterrimus* Grav. var. *picipennis* Maek., *pumilus* Mann.—Sitkha, Kadjak, Vancouver to Colorado and Arizona, Lake Superior and the New England States, Pennsylvania, Florida; Turkestan, all Siberia, Japan, Europe, etc. Nearly every country on the globe.
Mr. Fauvel separates *picipennis* from *nigrutilus* on the authority of a type, notably by its oviform head. Examples from Queen Charlotte Island, B. C., do not seem to differ from Pennsylvania forms, except in having piceous feet; the characters of the ♂ are identical.
207. *Actobius cinerascens* Grav.—This species is found here in Pennsylvania occasionally on the banks of streams: “from Michigan to Florida,” Horn. Massachusetts, Blanchard. Europe generally; Caucasia. T. xi, 225.
208. *Bisnius procerulus* Grav., *lathrobioides* Baudi, *semipunctatus* Fairm. (*Actobius semipunctatus* Fairm. Germ.).—California, Nevada; Europe, Barbary, Australia, Chili.
209. *Cafius sericeus* Holme.—New York, Fauvel. Taken on the New Jersey sea-coast, on Brigantine Beach, by myself; an example was seen by Dr. Horn without locality. Madeira, the sea-coasts of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; Australia.
210. *Xantholinus fulgidus* Fab. T. viii, 172.—An introduced species common in Europe, but seemingly rare here; the only native example seen was taken in this city on the street; Mr. Blanchard took it in Massachusetts in a green-house; in the vicinity of the city of New York, Horn. Europe, Mediterranean basin, Caucasia, Arabia, Ceylon, Tonkin.
211. *X. punctulatus* Payk. Heyden, 75.—This species was unknown as American to Dr. LeConte (T. viii, 172), and is so unknown till the present time to American collectors. Mr. Fauvel states that it is not rare with

- the distribution ; Massachusetts, New York (Rochester, Buffalo), Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri. "Madeira, Azores, Europe, Mediterranean basin, Asia Minor, Caucasia, Persia, Turkestan, Siberia," etc.
212. *Leptacinus batychnus* Gyll., *flavipes* Lec.—Middle and Western States, rare, LeConte; Florida, rare, Schwarz; South Carolina, New York, Nevada; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Siberia (Lake Baical, the Amur): northern China, Persia, Caucasia, Mediterranean basin, Africa, Canaries, Madeira; Australia. N. S. 41: T. viii, 168; Heyden, 75, 1885.
213. *L. parumpunctatus* Gyll. T. viii, 169.—This species is not known to have been taken by American collectors. Missouri (St. Louis), Texas (Bosque County), Fauvel. Cape Verd, Madeira, Europe, etc. Probably cosmopolite.
514. *Baptolinus longiceps* Fauvel. Hopkins, Cat. Scolyt. W. Va. iii, B. 31.—Canada, New York, Fauvel. Canada (Ontario), western Pennsylvania, *mihi*; West Virginia, Hopkins; North Carolina, Blanchard. Europe Can. Ent. xxv, 276.
215. *Dianous cœrulescens* Gyll., *chalybeus* Lec.; N. S. p. 49.—Lake Superior region, Michigan: Canada, Harrington; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Northern and central Europe.
216. *Stenus bipunctatus* Er., *comma* Lec.; N. S. p. 50; Casey, Sten. p. 14.—Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Washington; Ohio, Kentucky, Dury. Middle and Western States, not rare, LeConte. Many places in western Siberia; Heyden, 88. Algeria, Caucasia, Mesopotamia, central Asia, Dauria.
217. *S. juno* Fab.—Vermont to Alaska (New York; South Carolina, Fauvel; Missouri, Summers; Texas, Casey; Vancouver Island; Wrangel, Alaska, Wickham. Europe, Algeria, Caucasia, arctic and all Siberia. Heyden, 77.
218. *S. pumilio* Er., *atomarius* Casey.—The synonymy in this and the species of *Stenus* that follow, charged to Mr. Casey, is due to Mr. A. Fauvel, to Mr. F. Blanchard (T. xiii, p. xiii), "Cambridge, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.," Casey. Europe, Germany, Austria, Poland, Finland, Siberia, Kurejka. Heyden, 73.
219. *S. nanus* Steph., *pusio* Casey. Heyden, 78; Casey, 82.—"Massachusetts, Canada, Lake Superior," Casey. Europe, Algeria, Caucasia, Cyprus. Arctic and eastern Siberia.
220. *S. humilis* Er., *mammops* Casey.—From Massachusetts to British Columbia and southward through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, South Carolina. Europe generally. Arctic and middle Siberia in the basin of the Jenisei; Amurland. Casey, 98; Heyden, 78 and 1885.
221. *S. montivagus* Heer, *brevipennis* Maek., *pterobrachys* Gem. and H.—This synonymy is verified by the Maeklin types, Fauvel. Sitkha, Wrangel (Wickham). Mountains of central Europe, except the Pyrenees, Caucasia.
222. *S. alpicola* Fauv., *sibiricus* I. Sahlb. (synonymy by Fauvel from type).—Behring Strait, British Columbia, Colorado, New Hampshire (White Mountains, Mount Washington). Switzerland, Piedmont, the Pyrenees Lapland, arctic and eastern Siberia. Heyden, 78; Vega Exp. 52.

223. *S. canaliculatus* Gyll. *congener* Maek. Heyden, 78 (this synonymy is verified by a type of Maeklin) Fauvel. Kadiak (Alaska). Queen Charlotte Island, Lake Superior, Canada, Massachusetts. Europe, Algeria; many places in Siberia.
224. *S. parallelopipedus* Maek., ? *insularis* || Sahlberg not Casey. Taken rarely under bark in Sitkha; Mann., 1852, No. 59. The type and only example of *insularis* was taken by the Vega Expedition on the Japanese island, Hiro Sami. Dr. Sahlberg thinks it doubtfully distinct from *parallelopipedus*; Vega Exp. p. 55.
225. *S. morio* Grav., *subgriseus*, *indistinctus* Casey (Stenini, 128).—British Columbia; Alameda, Garland and Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; Michigan, South Carolina. Arctic Siberia, Amur countries. Heyden, 78 and 1885. Persia, Europe.
226. *S. tarsalis* Ljungh., *reconditus*, *propinquus* Casey (Stenini, p. 174).—By a comparison of types *tarsalis* and *reconditus* are identical, Fauvel. British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado (Alameda, Garland and Veta Pass, at 9400 feet), Iowa, Lake Superior, Canada (Ottawa), South Carolina. Siberia, Turkestan. Heyden, 78. Dauria, Caucasia, Barbary, Europe.
227. *S. argus* Grav., *ageus* Casey (Schwarz and Ulke to Blanchard).—Massachusetts; Europe; Caucasia; Siberia (at the mouth of the Jenisei). Heyden, 78.
228. *Medon ochracea* Grav.—Michigan, Schwarz; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Illinois, Missouri, North and South Carolina, California, etc.; cosmopolitan (Fauvel).
229. *M. obsoleta* Nord.—Massachusetts; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.* "Michigan, New York, North and South Carolina; Cape Verd, Madeira, circa-Mediterranean, Central and South America, Australia; cosmopolitan.
230. *M. debilis* Woll.—"South Carolina, Texas (Bosque County); St. Helena, Cape Verd, etc.; apparently cosmopolitan."
- Obs.—*Pæderus riparius* Fab., cited as American, is thought not to be so by Dr. Horn, with which opinion Mr. Fauvel agrees.
231. *Lathrobium quadratum* Payk. [*nigrum* Lec.], Cat. iv.
232. *L. terminatum* Grav. [*punctulatum* Lec.], Cat. iv (*Lathrobium quadratum* Payk., *nigrum* Lec., var. *terminatum* Grav., *punctulatum* Lec.).—Mr. Fauvel gave this synonymy (1872) in Faün. Gal. Rhen. iii, 353, after a study of ample material from North America, Asia and Europe. Dr. LeConte, however, does not refer to it in his synopsis of the genus (1880), nor in Mr. S. Henshaw's index to his species, 1881, corrected by himself.
- Nigrum* occurs at Lake Superior, LeConte; Michigan. Schwarz; Canada (my examples), Massachusetts.
- Punctulatum* Michigan and Colorado (Alamosa), Schwarz; Ohio, Dury; western Pennsylvania, *mihi*, Kansas, Georgia and the eastern States, Fauvel. T. viii, 175; N. S. 42–43.
- Quadratum* Europe; many places in western Siberia and at Lake Baikal. Heyden, 76.
- Terminatum* Europe, Caucasia, Siberia, Fauvel.

233. *Hypocypsus longicornis* Payk., *Ziegleri* Lec. T. vi, 86 and 124.—*Ziegleri* was described (N. S. 30) from a specimen found at York, Pa.; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Europe, Morocco, Caucasia.
234. *H. læviusculus* Mann., Brach. 58.—Massachusetts; Europe, Morocco, Algeria, Siberia.
235. *Tachinus rufipes* DeGeer, var. *pallus* Grav.—Sitkha, Fauvel. Arctic, eastern and western Siberia, Dauria, Syria, Caucasia, Europe. Heyden, 69.
236. *Tachinus pallipes* Grav., *frigidus* Er., *propinquus* Mann.—Virginia, Pennsylvania to Canada, Iowa, California, Sitkha to Unalashka; central and northern Europe. T. vi, 101; Col. Am. 122.
237. *T. basalis* Er., *circumcinctus* Maek. T. vi, 102.—Canada, Michigan, Kansas, Vancouver Island, Sitkha; northern Russia, northern Ural, Siberia (affluents of the Jenisei and Amur). Heyden, 69.
238. *T. arcticus* Mots., Col. Amur, 121.—Five examples were taken on the American side of Behring Strait by the Vega Expedition and twenty-seven on the Asiatic side. It occurs over all arctic Siberia, Vega Exp. 28 and 53. *T. instabilis*, with which this was united in the first edition, as well as *apterus*, are considered each a distinct species by Mr. Fauvel on the authority of types, and so far only American.
239. *T. elongatus* Gyll.—Unalashka Mann.; Saguenay River, Canada, Fauvel. Central and northern Europe, Caucasia, Bokhara, eastern Siberia (Tobolsk). Heyden, 69.
240. *Tachyporus jocosus* Say, *arduus* Er. T. vi, 104; Heyden, 69.—The central and northern portions of the Atlantic region, extending to Colorado and New Mexico; Europe (Finland); west Siberia.
241. *T. chrysomelinus* Linn., *maculicollis* Lec.; ?*acandus* Say.—This species has the same general distribution in America as *jocosus*. Europe throughout; various places in arctic, west and east Siberia; Turkestan and Bokara. T. vi, 104; Heyden, 69. "Caucasia, Asia Minor."
242. *T. nitidulus* Fab., *brunneus* Fab., *faber* Say.—Probably cosmopolitan. Occurs over our entire country, including California; also common in Europe and northern Africa. T. vi, 105; Veta Pass, Col., at 9400 feet, Schwarz. Various places in the basin of the Jenisei in eastern Siberia. Heyden, 70.
243. *T. macropterus* Steph., *scitulus* Er.—Louisiana, Horn, *one example*. District of Columbia, Schwarz, P. W. i, 241 (Ohio Dury was a wrong determination).—Common in Europe, along the Jenisei; Amurland, Turkestan. T. vi, 105; Heyden, 70. Mr. Fauvel having seen no American examples doubts its occurrence.
244. *Cilea silphoides* Linn., *marginalis* Grav., *marginata* Rand.—Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, the Lake Superior region and various places in the northern States; Missouri. Europe generally. T. vi, 106. "Cape Verd, Madeira, circa-Mediterranean, Abyssinia, Persia, Japan, Antilles (St. Thomas)."
245. *Conurus littoreus* Linn. T. vi, 109; Heyden, 70.—Cincinnati, Ohio, Dury. Upper and lower Michigan, Schwarz; Massachusetts and Canada, Horn; Nova Scotia, Harrington, *in litt.* Europe, Caucasia, along the Jenisei in west Siberia.

246. *C. bipustulatus* Grav., *bisignatus* Horn. T. vi, 110.—California (Wilmington, Santa Barbara), Nevada; nearly all Europe, western Siberia, the Amur. Heyden, 70.
247. *C. pubescens* Payk. T. vi, 111.—Michigan and Florida, Schwarz; Massachusetts, Blanchard; New York to Louisiana, Horn. Iowa, California. Europe; west Siberia (places on the Jenisei). Heyden, 70. "Madeira, circa-Mediterranean, Caucasasia, Persia, China, Abyssinia.
248. *Bolitobius (Bryocharis) cingulatus* Mann., Brach. 95; T. vi, 116.—Virginia, Pennsylvania to Canada, Oregon, British Columbia, Queen Charlotte Island, Alaska; Europe, Caucasasia.
249. *B. pygmæus* Fab., not Horn, 3 *maculatus* † Say, *venustus*, *binotatus* Mels.—Florida to Canada, Michigan, Colorado (Veta Pass at 9000 feet, Schwarz), Nevada, California, British Columbia; Europe, Algeria, Caucasasia, east and west Siberia. T. vi, 117; Heyden, 70.
- Obs.—*Pygmæus* Horn = *angularis* Sachse, *fide* Erichson and Kraatz, Fauvel.
250. *B. exoletus* Er., *trinotatus* † Horn, *facilis* Casey. T. vi, 118.—District of Columbia westward to the Mississippi and northward to Canada and Lake Superior; Europe, Caucasasia, Algeria.
251. *Mycetoporus splendidus* Grav., *americanus* † Horn, *inquisitus* Casey.—Pennsylvania, Michigan, the White Mountains, N. H., Blanchard. Canada, Lake Superior; Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; British Columbia, Crotch. Europe, Barbary, Caucasasia, East Indies, east and west Siberia. T. vi, 122; Heyden, 70.
252. *M. punctus* Gyll., *punctatus* Fauv.—Massachusetts, Fauvel. Northern and temperate Europe, Caucasasia.
253. *M. punctipennis* Scriba.—Illinois, Missouri, Fauvel. Tuscany, Styria, Corfu, Serbia, Caucasasia.
254. *M. brunneus* Marsh, *lepidus* Grav. not Horn.—White Mountains, N. H., Fauvel. Europe, Algeria, Cyprus, Caucasasia, Siberia.
255. *Olisthærus megacephalus* Zett., *laticeps* Lec.—Canada, the Lake Superior region, LeConte, Schwarz. California; Peninsula of Kenai, Mann., 1853. Sweden, Hungary, arctic and eastern Siberia. C. 101; L. S. 219 and 239; Heyden, 84.
256. *O. substriatus* Payk., *nitidus* Lec.—Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, LeConte. Michipicoton and Isle Royal, L. S., Schwarz; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Sweden, Germany, France, arctic and east Siberia; *omnia*, loc. cit.
257. *Pseudopsis sulcata* Newm., *columbica* Fauvel.—Found abundantly in Canada, Michigan and the shores and islands of Lake Superior. From an examination of examples from Venezuela and North America, Mr. Fauvel says he cannot separate his *columbica* (Fauv. 26) from the European types of this species. Ent. Rev. x, 90.
258. *Bledius opacus* Block. Heyden, 80.—Iowa, New York, Fauvel. Europe, Algeria, Caucasasia; var. *extensus* Mots., Dauria.
259. *Oxytelus sculptus* Grav., *mærens* Mels. P. ii, 42; T. vi, 235.—From Florida to Canada, and westward to California and Vancouver Island. Europe, Siberia. Heyden, 80; nearly cosmopolitan.

260. *O. rugosus* Fab., *basalis* Mels., *rugulosus* † Harris. T. vi, 235.—From Florida to Louisiana and northward to Nova Scotia, Canada and Michigan; arctic and central Siberia, Asia Minor, Caucasia, New Zealand.
261. *O. laqueatus* Marsh, *luteipennis* Er., *fuscipennis* Mann., not Lec.—Mr. Fauvel makes this synonymy from a type of *fuscipennis*; island of Chtagaluk, Sitkha, Wrangel, Queen Charlotte, British Columbia, southward to Guatemala; Europe, Caucasia, Siberia. Heyden, 80.
- Fuscipennis* Lec. is another species, *fide* Sharp (Biol. Cent. Am. Staphylin. 688), occurring in Kansas, Illinois, Pennsylvania.
262. *O. nitidulus* Grav., *punctatus* Lec., ? *nitidulus* Lec.—British Columbia, Vancouver, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Massachusetts; Madeira, Tenerife, Azores, circa-Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Persia, Bokara, Dauria, arctic, eastern and western Siberia to Turkestan. Heyden, 80. Mr. Fauvel says it is doubtful whether Dr. LeConte's *nitidulus* is that of Gravenhorst, and that *rugulosus* Say, is a Mexican species. The former, or a species he supposes to be it, has lately been described by Mr. T. L. Casey under the name *suspectus*.
263. *O. tetracarinatus* Block, *depressus* Grav.—Two examples were taken by Dr. LeConte in Indiana, one of which was sent to Mr. Fauvel, who affirmed the identification; Europe, circa-Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Caucasia, Persia, Japan. T. vi, 237.
264. *Trogophloeus riparius* Lacord, *bilineatus* † Fauv. not Er. (*bilineatus* Stevens), Fauv.—Vancouver, Nevada, Kansas, Georgia, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Fauvel; Washington State, District of Columbia, Ulke *in litt.* Europe, circa-Mediterranean, Persia, Turkestan, Caucasia, Australia, Chili.
265. *Trogophloeus memnonius* Er., *aridus* Duv., *rubripennis* Fauvel, *mancus*, *spectatus* Casey.—Massachusetts, Blanchard; Florida and Veta Pass, Col., Schwarz; Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Arizona, Mexico, Cuba, Cape Verd, Madeira, temperate and southern Europe, Mediterranean countries, New Caledonia.
266. *T. corticinus* Grav., *fulvipennis* Fauv.—Texas, Belfrage; Garland and Veta Pass at 9200 feet, Schwarz.—“Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina,” Fauvel. “St. Helena, Canaries, Madeira, Azores, Europe, circa-Mediterranean, Caucasia, Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, St. Domingo, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Pernambuco;” west Siberia. Heyden, 81.
267. *T. fuliginosus* Grav.—Massachusetts (Cambridge), Fauvel; District of Columbia, Ulke, *in litt.* Europe, Caucasia.
268. *T. pusillus* Grav., *subtilis* † LeConte (agreed to by Dr. LeConte), Fauvel.—Western and Southern States, LeConte; Michigan, Massachusetts, Texas, Fauvel. Madeira, Canaries, Europe, Barbary, Caucasia, Siberia. Heyden, 81; T. vi, 246.
269. *T. gracilis* Mann., Brach. 51, *tenellus* Er.—Michigan, South Carolina, Fauvel. Europe, Barbary, Caucasia, Siberia. Heyden, 81.
270. *Ochthepphilus* (*Ancyrophorus*) *biimpressus* Maek.—Sitkha; “Central Pyrenees.” Mann., 1852, 319.
271. *Coprophilus striatulus* Fab. Tr. v, 170; Fauv. 93.—Canada, Pettit. Northern and central Europe.

272. *Porrhodites fenestralis* Zett., *Deliphrum brevicolle* Maek.—Kenai, Sitkha, British Columbia, mountainous Colorado, Michigan, Lake Superior, Hudson Bay region (Lec. Cat.), Lapland, Germany, Siberia (at the mouth of the Jenisei and some of its tributaries). Heyden, 82.
273. *Geodromicus plagiatus* Fab., *verticalis* Say, var. *nigrita* Mull.—The type occurs in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Lake Superior, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania to Georgia, Kansas. The var. *nigrita* is found in Colorado (Fauvel), but not here as stated in the first edition. Mr. Fauvel unites *ovipennis* with *plagiatus* from a type of the former sent him by Dr. LeConte, but there is probably some confusion, as there is a species from New Mexico agreeing fairly well with the description of *ovipennis*. The form occurring in New York and Mt. Washington, N. H., which Mr. Fauvel regarded as *nigrita* (Notices Ent. part 7, 1878, 90) he now considers a new species, which he describes under the name *strictus*, thus: "Thorax very shortly cordate, very strongly abruptly constricted at base, globosely dilated anteriorly" [Tr.]. In Europe *plagiatus* has been divided into nearly a dozen named varieties; var. *nigrita* occurs in arctic Siberia. Heyden, 81; Fauvel, 90.
274. *Acidota crenata* Fab., *seriata* Lec.—Abundant on the shores and islands of Lake Superior (LeConte, Schwarz), Michigan, Canada; Massachusetts, Blanchard. Central and northern Europe. Siberia (at the mouth and in the valley of the Jenisei). Heyden, 82; Fauvel, 64; N. S. 55.
275. *A. quadrata* Zett., *patruelis* Lec., *Frankenhauseri* Maek.—Interior of Kenai, Colorado, Lake Superior (LeConte), Michigan, Mount Washington and White Mountains, N. H. Lapland, northern Asiatic Ural; N. S. 56. Heyden, 82; Fauvel, 65.
276. *Arpedium gyllenballi* Zett. (1840), *brunnescens* Sahlb. (1871), alate form. —Lake Superior, White Mountains, N. H. Mouth of the Jenisei and many places in arctic Siberia. The apterous form, var. *tenue* Lec. (1863); Lake Superior, northern Michigan, British Columbia, LeConte. Lapland, arctic Siberia, N. S. 55; Fauv., 63; Heyden, 82.
277. *A. quadrum* Grav., var. *alpinum* Fauv. (*heydeni* Kraatz), White Mountains, N. H., Mt. Tom, Mass., Fauvel. Switzerland, Savoy, Bavaria; arctic Siberia (Kolmogorovo, Vorogovo, Spirina). Heyden, 82.
278. *A. brachypterum* Grav., *trogodytes* Kiesw.—White Mountains, N. H., Fauvel. Mountainous and northern Europe, Caucasus, Siberia (Spirina, Kalinsk, Tobolsk, Tschulimsk, Dudinka). Heyden, 82.
279. *Larithmæum atrocephalum* Gyll.—Stickine River, B. C., Wickham. California (Lake Tahoe), Fauvel. Europe, Algeria, Cyprus, Caucasus, Japan.
- Obs.—*Amphichroum canaliculatum* ‡ Fauvel = *maculatum* Lec., and is only American, Fauvel to Dr. Horn.
280. *Orochares angustata* Er.—One specimen was taken by Mr. F. Blanchard near Lowell, Mass., found in winter in ice on an inundated meadow. Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Fauvel.
281. *Olophrum rotundicolle* Sahlb., *convexicolle* Lec.—Found at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, and Michipicoton Island and River (LeConte, Schwarz). Germany, Finland, Lapland. Described and figured by LeConte, L. S. 221. Fauvel, 79.

282. *O. fuscum* Grav., *latum* Maek., *laticolle* Sahlb.—St. George Island, Peninsula of Kenai, temperate and northern Europe, Caucasia; Siberia, Mann. 1853, 194. The type of *latum* was seen by Mr. Fauvel, who makes the synonymy.
283. *Pycnoglypta lurida* Gyll.—British Columbia, Crotch; Oregon, Colorado, Lake Superior, Michipicoton River, Bachewauung Bay, Schwarz; Massachusetts, LeConte; New Jersey, Schmelter; North Carolina; Cincinnati, Ohio, Dury. Europe (Germany northward to Lapland). Siberia (about the mouth of the Jenisei). Fauvel, 41; Heyden, 84.
284. *Homalium cæsum* Grav.—California (one example in the Eppelsheim collection), Fauvel. Europe, Algeria, Caucasia, the island of Askold.
285. *Homalium strigipenne* Maek., Mann. 1852 and 1853.—Sitkha, Kadjak; Oregon, San Diego and Mariposa, Cal., Thevenet. Amurland, Fauvel, 46; Heyden, 83.
286. *H. lapponicum* Zett., *planipenne* Maek., *argus* Lec., C. 103.—Sitkha, Kenai; California, Colorado, Michigan at Marquette, and Gargantau, Schwarz; Massachusetts, Blanchard; Lake Superior, LeConte. Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.* Central and northern Europe, Caucasia, west Siberia on the Jenisei and Irtysh. Fauvel, 50; Heyden, 83.
287. *H. pusillum* Grav., *læsicolle* Maek.—Stikine, Prince of Wales Island, British Columbia, Nevada, California, Crotch; Veta Pass, Col., at 9400 feet; Trenton Falls, N. Y., Schwarz. Europe, Caucasia (Mr. T. L. Casey says that *H. pusillum* is not American, but the statement can only be accepted as opinionative in view of the decisions of competent American and European entomologists). An. N. Y. Acad. Sci. vii, 424.
288. *H. foraminosum* Maek., *laticolle* Kraatz, *clavicorne* Mots., *lagopinum* Sahlb., *brevicolle* Thoms.—Sitkha, Mann.; Queen Charlotte Island, Michipicoton River, Detroit, Mich.; Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; mountainous Pennsylvania; central and northern Europe. On the Angara River and around Lake Baical, east Siberia. Fauvel, 53; Heyden, 82.
289. *H. florale* Payk., *rufipes* ‡ Fauvel, not Fourc.—Oregon, Michipicoton River and Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.*; Pennsylvania, Ziegler. Europe, Algeria, Caucasia, Lake Baical, east Siberia. Fauvel, 47; Heyden, 83.
290. *H. rivulare* Payk.; Fauv. 55.—California. Europe, Algeria, Caucasia. Obs.—*Anthobium sorbi* Gyll.—The occurrence of this species in Greenland requires confirmation, Fauvel.
291. *Protinus brachypterus* Fab.—Queen Charlotte Island, Fletcher. Europe, eastern Siberia. Heyden, 84.
292. *P. limbatus* Maek.—Sitkha, British Columbia, New Hampshire; middle and southern Europe, Caucasia. *Maeklini* Fauvel united with this in the first edition is, according to Mr. Fauvel, a distinct species from Sitkha, California and Nevada.
293. *P. atomarius* Er., *parvulus* Lec., *basalis* ‡ Hüb. and Schwarz.—Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.* Detroit, Mich. (Schwarz); Massachusetts, Blanchard; Lake Superior, Michipicoton River, Bachewauung Bay (LeConte, Schwarz). Europe, Sweden. Fauvel, 32. Length .05 inch. Barbary, Caucasia.

294. *Megarthrhus sinuaticollis* Lac., *angulicollis* Maek.—Occurs in Sitkha. Mr. Schwarz took it at Grafton, W. Va.; Georgia, Veta Pass, Col., at 9200–11,000 feet altitude. Europe, northern and Central Siberia. Fauvel, 28; Heyden, 84.
295. *Micropeplus tesseraula* Curt., *costatus* Lec., *costipennis* Maek., *baicalicus* Mots.—Kenai, California, Lake Superior, Michigan, Canada; Europe, Algeria, Syria, Caucasia, Lake Baical, east Siberia; Lebedevo, arctic Siberia. Fauvel, 7; Heyden, 91.

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

The distribution of these minute Coleoptera is translated from Rev. A. Matthews, "Monograph of the Trichopterygidæ," and his subsequent synopsis, published in T. xi, 113, *et seq.*, to which is added all that has been observed in American literature.

296. *Ptenidium pusillum* Gyll., *evanescens* Marsh, *terminale* Hald.—"Habitat: Europe. America. The Canary Islands and Madeira." Pennsylvania, Hald.; Fort Garland, Col., and Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington. Mon., 80; T. ii, 150; J. Ac. i, 109. "A common and abundant species."
297. *P. atomaroides* Mots.—"Habitat: The Atlantides, North America and Europe, teste Motschulsky; not rare." Mon., 81. This species for some reason has been omitted in Matthew's synopsis. Mr. Schwarz found it common in a salt marsh on the eastern coast of Florida. Cat. iv, unites this with *pusillum* with an (?).
298. *Trichopteryx ambigua* Matth., not in Cat. iv.—"Habitat: Rare in Europe, taken twice in England by Mr. Matthews. New York, taken frequently by Dr. Schaum." Mon., 119; T. xi, 139.
299. *T. sericans* Heer.—Habitat: Europe; North America (the United States and Canada), the Canaries; found usually in refuse and rejectamenta of stables. Mon., 130; T. xi, 137. The Kirghis Steppes. Heyden, 87.
300. *T. fascicularis* Herbst.—"Habitat: Europe and North America (United States), in ant nests and the rejectamenta of stables, but rarely, or never, in decaying vegetation." Mon., 134; T. xi, 135.
301. *T. atomaria* DeG.—"Habitat: Europe quite commonly." Mon., 142. The United States, T. xi, 131. Asia (Dauria). Heyden, 88.
302. *Actinopteryx fucicola* Allib., *dilatocollis*, *marina*, Mots.—A small thing, .017 inch. long. Ocean beach near Fortress Monroe, Va. P. W. ii, 39. Under trash on the sea-coasts of Europe, Africa, Madeira, Canaries. Math. Mon. 150.
303. *Smicrus flicicornis* Fairm.—"Habitat: Rare in Europe; quite common in North and South America in dung, and under rubbish on the river shores." Mon., 112; T. xi, 140. Detroit, Mich., Schwarz.

PHALACRIDÆ.

304. *Olibrus bicolor* Gyll.—Middle States, not common, perhaps imported, P. viii, 16. New York, Reinecke; Cedar Keys, Tampa and Enterprise Fla., Schwarz; St. Louis, Mo., Summers. Barnaul, west Siberia; Angora River, east Siberia; Turkestan. Heyden, 91. Mr. T. L. Casey considers the European and American forms distinct, and has named the latter *Lecontei*. Still, owing to possible errors in alleged types, the species is retained for the present.

NOTE.—*Stilbus (olibrus) testaceus* Panz., *consimilis* Marsh, with which *apicalis* Mels., has been united is not known to be American.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

305. *Anisosticta strigata* Thunb., *bitriangularis* Say, *multiguttata* Rand.—Massachusetts, Canada, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Hudson Bay, Vancouver Island; France, Hungary, Lapland, Irkutsk. T. iv, 369; Crotch, 93; var. *irregularis* Weise; Oregon.

Obs.—19-*punctata* Linn., which Mr. Geo. Crotch says (Rev. Coccinel. 1874, 93) is an Asiatic and European species, is thought by Mr. Weise to be the *strigata* of American authors, and he does not cite *strigata* Thunb. as American (Best-Tab. Coccinel. 1885, 14, 15). Owing to this and other confusion, the synonymy given, it is thought best to retain for the present.

306. *Adonia variegata* Goeze, *mutabilis* Scriba, var. *constellata* Laich.—Nova Scotia, LeConte. Common throughout Siberia. Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 215. Europe, north Africa, Madeira, Abyssinia, central Asia, India. T. iv, 368, Crotch, 98. But one specimen has been found in our territory, and this doubtful.

307. *Hippodamia parenthesis* Say.—Nearly everywhere in the United States and Canada to Alaska; from Crotch's statement it is perhaps a variety of *H. amœna* Fald., the only difference being in the diminished amount of black in the design of the elytra. *H. amœna* inhabits eastern Siberia. T. iv, 368; Crotch, 97; Heyden, 215; Col. Am. 245.

308. *H. 13-punctata* Linn., *tibialis* Say.—Occurs here with the preceding, and is equally widely distributed, extending from Hudson Bay to Alaska, and southward to the West Indies and Mexico. Throughout Europe and central Asia. In Siberia it is found on the northern tributaries of the Amur, and along the Jenisei and Lena. T. iv, 368; Crotch, 94; Col. Am., 244; Heyden, 215.

Obs.—*Megilla maculata* DeG. is not European, as sometimes stated.

309. *Coccinella 3-fasciata* Linn., *cimicifugæ* Pallas, var. *juliana* Muls., *barda* Lec., var. *Eugenii* Muls., var. *subversa* Lec.—New York, Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior, Hudson Bay, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Oregon, Alaska. Lapland to Siberia, reaching Kamtschatka. T. iv, 370; Crotch, 115; Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 217.

310. *C. transversoguttata* Fald., 5-*notata* Kirby, *ephippiata* Zett., var. *transversalis* || Muls., *nugatoria*, *sedakovii*, 9-*stigma* Muls., var. *californica* Mann.—Greenland, Hudson Bay, Canada; Green Mountains, Vermont; Mt. Washington, N. H.; Michigan, Lake Superior, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, California to Alaska; Lapland, eastern Siberia (Angara River, Ourga, Amurland); Dauria. T. iv, 370; Crotch, 116; Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 217; Can. Ent. viii, 192. Japan.

311. *C. monticola* Muls., *nivicola*, *Whitii* Muls. (1850), *lacustris* Lec. (1852).—Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior, Kansas, New Mexico, the mountains of Colorado, Oregon, Vancouver Island. *Nivicola*, thought by Crotch to be identical, occurs in Kamtschatka, Lake Baical, Amurland, Yakutsk on the Lena, and in arctic Siberia. T. iv, 371; Crotch, 115; Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 216. By purest strictness *Whitii* has precedence.

312. *C. tricuspidis* Kirby, var. *Mannerheimi* Muls.—“Hudson Bay, Canada, Lake Superior, Kansas, Siberia (Crotch, 115).” Iakutsk, on the Lena, Irkutsk. Baical, Amurland. T. iv, 371; Heyden, 216.
313. *C. 11-punctata* Linn. var. *menetriesi* Muls. (*Aegyptiaca* Reiche).—California, Muls. Weise. Europe, north Africa, Syria, Siberia. Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 216; T. iv, 364; Crotch, l. c. 114.
314. *Adalia frigida* Schneid., *hyperborea* Payk., *arctica* Thunb., *ophthalmica* Muls., *melanopleura*, *barda* Lec.—From Hudson Bay to Vancouver Island south to California and New Mexico through the Rocky Mountains: Kansas, Missouri, New York, Canada; Lapland, Siberia, Dauria. T. iv, 372; Crotch, 100; Heyden, 216; Nord., 30; Heyden, 1885.
315. *A. bipunctata* Linn., *humeralis* || Say, *bioculata* Say, var. *6-pustulata* Linn.—Widely distributed, occurring in nearly all the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Vancouver Island, Canada, Nova Scotia, the greater part of Europe and Siberia. T. iv, 372; Crotch, 102; Col. Am., 245; Heyden, 216; Nord., 30.
316. *Anatis ocellata* Linn., *15-punctata* Oliv., *mali* Say, *labiculata* Say, *canadensis* Prov., var. *hebræa* Linn., var. *sexlineata* Fab., var. *signaticollis* Muls.—Common in most parts of the United States and Canada; St. Domingo, Europe, the island of Waigatsch in the Arctic Ocean, Peninsula of Taimyr, arctic Siberia southward to the Amur; var. *hebræa* occurs in France and Britain, but more commonly in Siberia (Koultoc, Chabarofka), Say, ed. Lec. i, 192; ii, 232 (LeConte says *labiculata* and *mali* = the *15-punctata* of Europe); Crotch, T. iv, 374; Crotch, p. 124; Lec. Cat.; Heyden, 217; Nord., 16; Sols. Hor. Rus. 1873, 272.
317. *Halyzia 14-guttata* Linn., *similis* Rand., *cardisce* Rand., *obliqua* Rand., var. *hesperica* Cr.—*Similis* occurs on Mount Washington, N. H.; *hesperica* in Arizona. New England States, Crotch; Marquette, Mich., Schwarz, Europe generally, west and east Siberia. Var. *similis* is found in Siberia, “where forms occur in which black replaces the normal red color.” T. iv, 373; Nord., 30; Heyden, 217.
318. *H. 12-maculata* Gebl., *incarnata* Kirby, *daurica* Dej. Cat.—Alaska, Hudson Bay; Marquette, Mich.; Lake Superior, Mount Washington, N. H.; Kamtschatka, Lake Baical, Dauria. T. iv, 374; Crotch, 110; Heyden, 216; Mann., 1853.
319. *Scymnus arcuatus* Rossi, Mant. ii, 88, 30.—North America, Weise. Madeira, Canaries, central and southern Europe, Asia. Crotch, l. c. 245.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

320. *Mycetæa hirta* Marsh. T. iv, 362.—This species has occurred at various places; Baltimore and New York, Crotch; Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; Buffalo, N. Y., Reinecke; Allegheny, Pa., my collection; Massachusetts, Blanchard. St. Helena, Madeira, Europe.

COLYDIIDÆ.

321. *Aglenus brunneus* Gyll., *Anommatus obsoletus* Spence.—Missouri, Schuster; California (C. 127); near San Francisco, Cal., Casey. P. W. i, 46. Probably introduced. In Europe it occurs about houses, Madeira, Canaries, Turkestan. Heyden, 94.

322. *Murmidius ovalis* Beçk., *Centocerus advena* Schuppett.—Probably introduced from Europe. This minute insect, only .05 inch. long, has been observed several times in this country; it seems to live in mouldy straw. Pr. 1876, 270. My native specimens are from Washington, D. C. Lake Ponchartrain (Louisiana), Summers. Sitkha (Mann, 1843), California. Japan. In Europe it mostly occurs in cargoes of ground-nuts (arachides), and is probably African in its origin, Fauvel.

RHYSODIDÆ.

323. *Rhysodes exaratus* Serv., *americanus* Lap., *aratus* Newm.—From New York and Michigan southward to Georgia and westward to Missouri and Iowa, though it is not common. I have met with it here only once. France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Caucasia. T. v, 162. The above synonymy is permitted to stand on the authority of Cat. iv, though Mr. George Lewis says *exaratus* Serv. is only European, and is not American, An. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1888, p. 76, *et seq.*

CUCUJIDÆ.

324. *Silvanus surinamensis* Linn., var. *bicornis* Er., *6-dentatus*, *frumentarius*, *cursor* Fab.—Cosmopolitan. Mr. Fauvel describes a species under the name *mercator*, confounded in French collections with *surinamensis* (Rev. 132 and 163), which very probably is in like manner, mixed with it here; the appearance, form and color are the same, but it may be distinguished by: the head longer, narrower, obconic; eyes much larger, nearly reaching the posterior angles; sides of front unidentate; antennæ with the penultimate joint more transverse, the thorax narrower and the dorsal sulci parallel; elytra longer, narrower, with the margins less sinuate near the base. Cosmopolitan also.
325. *S. bidentatus* Fab.—Heyden, 95.—Everywhere in the United States and Canada under bark. Europe to Japan, western Siberia.
326. *Cathartus gemellatus* Duv., *quadricollis* † Casey, *cassiae* † first ed. New York, Georgia, Florida. Cuba, Morocco, Europe. Probably cosmopolitan.
327. *C. cassiæ* Reiche, *gilæ* Casey.—Arizona. Cuba, Morocco, Europe. Equally cosmopolitan.
328. *C. advena* Waltl., *musæorum* Zieg.—Many places in North America under bark and in articles of commerce. Probably cosmopolitan.
329. *Nausibius clavicornis* Kugel, *dentatus* Marsh, *major* Zimm.—Generally distributed in North America; not found every place. Cosmopolitan.
330. *Prostomis mandibularis* Fab., *americanus* Crotch.—Taken by Mr. Crotch on Vancouver Island. "Oregon, California, Nevada," Casey. Europe. T. v, 74; T. xi, 76.
331. *Pediacus fuscus* Er., *planus* Lec., *subcarinatus* Mann., 1852-53.—Canada. Michigan, Lake Superior, Hudson Bay (Lec. Cat.), Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska. Central Europe, Italy. P. vii, 73; T. xi, 79. Amurland (Chabarofka). Heyden, 1886.
332. *P. depressus* Hbst., var. *subglaber* Lec.—North Carolina, LeConte; Michigan, Lake Superior, Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz. Pennsylvania, Vancouver Island, *mihi*. P. vii, 73; T. xi, 79. Central and northern Europe.

333. *Læmophlæus testaceus* Fab., *Zimmermanni* Lec., *bullatus* Lec.—Common here, being mostly found under the epiderm of bark, and occurring in nearly every place from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where there are deciduous trees. General in Europe. P. vii, 75. Amurland (Chabarofka). Heyden, 1886. Cosmopolitan.
334. *L. alternans* Er.—South Carolina (Zimm.), Louisiana, Summers. T. ii, 257. Europe.
335. *L. ferrugineus* Steph., *testaceus* Payk.—Probably cosmopolitan. Louisiana, Summers; it also occurred in beans from Brazil, living on the débris of a *Bruchus* in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and in mouldy straw goods from Italy, in New York. Pr. 1876, 270; T. xi, 92.
336. *L. pusillus* Sch., *longicornis* Mann., *puberulus* Lec.—This species likewise accompanies commerce, but there are few records of its occurrence in North America. Dr. LeConte described it from the Colorado River and Mannerheim from Sitkha. Massachusetts (Blanchard). P. vii, 75; T. xi, 94. South Carolina, Zimm.; Louisiana, Summers. T. ii, 257. Cosmopolitan.
337. *L. fractipennis* Mots., *Doufourii* Lab.—North America, no locality, Reitter. Southern France, Corsica.
- Obs.—As most European authors have, till recently, included the Antilles and Central America in the term, North America, its mention without locality is unsatisfactory.
338. *Dendrophagus cygnæi* Mann. (1846), *glaber*, Lec. (1850), var. *americanus* Mann., 1853.—*Germari* Mann. is not a synonym, as stated by Mr. Casey (T. xi, 109), but is a *Donacia*. Peninsula of Kenai, Queen Charlotte Island, Vancouver to Lake Superior, Michigan, Canada, New York; Elk County, and here in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; and through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico. While comparison of types is necessary to completely identify this species with *crenatus* Payk. from the description of the latter it seems to be a probable variety. *Crenatus* occurs in temperate and northern Europe, Vorogovo, arctic Siberia. Nord., 26; Heyden, 222.
339. *Cryptamorphæ Desjardinsii* Guer., *Pseudophanus signatus* Lec., *Cyrtamorphæ musæ* Woll., *Hubbardii* Casey.—This species accompanies commerce (Mauritius, Madagascar, St. Helena, Madeira), but is not cosmopolitan. "Southern Europe," Cat. iv. In the United States it is described from Puget's Sound, Washington, by LeConte. P. vii, 85; and was taken abundantly at Crescent City, Fla., by Mr. Hubbard. Casey, Cont. 167; C. 135; Pr. 1859, 85.

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

340. *Henoticus serratus* Gyll., *denticulata* Lec. L. S. 223.—From Canada to Alaska, Queen Charlotte Island. Here in Pennsylvania; Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Blanchard; Canada, Michigan, around Lake Superior, Veta Pass, Col., at 10,000 feet, Schwarz. Southern California. Europe, Amurland (Chabarofka). Heyden, 1886; Mann., 1853.
341. *Cryptophagus cellaris* Scop.—Imported from Europe, where it is found in houses, etc. In this country there are few records of its recognition. Buffalo, N. Y., Reinecke; Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; San Diego, Cal., LeConte. Taschkend in Turkestan. Heyden, 96. North America.

342. *C. saginatus* Sturm. [*subvittatus* Reitt., *saginatus* Sturm. Cat. iv].—Also imported from Europe, and identified by Zimmermann in S. Carolina, Horn. Jeniseisk on the Jenisei, lat. 58° 20'. Nord., 26.
343. *C. acutangulus* Gyll., *uncinatus* Steph.—North America, Reitter. Europe, Turkestan.
344. *C. lapponicus* Gyll., not Thoms., not Reitter, *J. Sahlb.*—One example occurred at Port Clarence on the American side of Behring Strait, and two on the opposite Asiatic coast. Vega Exp. 29 and 54. Finland, Lapland.
345. *Cœnoscelis ferruginea* Sahlb., *testacea* Zimm.—Peninsula of Kenai, S. Carolina, here in Pennsylvania. Chabarofka, Mann., 1853; T. ii, 258; Heyden, 1885.
346. *C. cryptophaga* Reitt.—North America, no locality, Reitter. Eastern Siberia.
347. *Atomaria fuscicollis* Mann., *plicicollis* Maek., *umbrina* Er.—Sitkha, California, Mann., 1852. Europe, Caucasasia.
348. *A. apicalis* Er., *clavicornis* Baudi.—North America, no locality, Reitter. Europe, Caucasasia, Siberia. Heyden, 1886.
349. *A. Kamtschatica* Mots.; Mann., 1853.—Kadjak, Queen Charlotte Island, Kamtschatka, Port Ajan. Many of the North American Cryptophagidæ are still undescribed.

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

350. *Typhæa fumata* Linn., *Cryptophagus gilvellus* Mels., *crenatus* || Mels. (P. ii, 114; P. viii, 15).—Cosmopolite through commerce. Occurs wherever flour, grain, etc., are stored.
351. *Hypocopris formicetorum* Mots.—Taken at Garland, Col., in an ant's nest (Schwarz), and thought by the authors of the Classification to be identical with Motschulsky's species, which occurs in the Kirghis Steppes. C., 140; Heyden, 95.

DERMESTIDÆ.

352. *Dermestes carnivorus* Fab., *unicolor* Lapl., *mucoreus* Lec.—This species, nearly cosmopolite, probably originated in South America, whence it was imported into France in hides, Fauvel. Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Guadaloupe, New Grenada, New Caledonia, etc. P. Am. P. xx, 352.
353. *D. lardarius* Linn., var. *signatus* Lec., var. *vorax* Mots.—Nearly cosmopolitan, and probably native, as well as introduced by commerce. It occurs everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eastern and western Siberia, in the basin of Lake Baical; Amurland, Dauria. Var. *vorax* has the basal fascia of the elytra bright, to yellow rufous. T. v, 50; P. vii, 109; P. Am. P. xx, 353; Col. Am., 123 and plate; Heyden, 98.
354. *D. elongatus* Lec.—Should comparison prove this to be the European *bicolor* Fab., as Mr. Jayne thinks probable (P. Am. P. i. c.), its introduction from Europe is quite likely. Though not commonly met with, its distribution is extensive. New York, Canada, Kansas, Texas, Georgia, Florida, whence I have a specimen. P. vii, 109.

Obs.—Mr. E. Reitter, Ent. Monatsbl. 1880, ii, 86, says that *D. pulcher* Lec. is probably the true *bicolor* Fab., and that *elongatus* Lec. is probably *peruvianus* Lap., opinions which need verification, Fauvel.

355. *D. cadaverinus* Fab., var. *domesticus* Germ., var. *subsulcatus* Ball.—Southern Florida and St. Augustine, Fla. Its occurrence in Alaska is probable, as it occurs in Turkestan, Dauria, Amurland, Island of Askold, Japan, west and east Siberia to Kamtschatka. Col. Am., 124; Heyden, 98; Heyden, 1884.
356. *D. vulpinus* Fab., *lupinus* Mann., *maculatus* DeG.—Generally distributed from Florida to Alaska; likewise in Europe, arctic, east and west Siberia, and countries to the south. P. vii, 109. Heyden, 98. Cosmopolitan, as the preceding.
357. *D. Frischii* Kug.—Probably introduced from Europe. It occurs abundantly on Brigantine Beach, N. J., and near Atlantic City, and has been taken by Mr. Ulke at Washington, D. C. (Ulke, *in litt.*). Massachusetts, Blanchard, *in litt.* Can. Ent. xvi, 37. Amurland and adjoining countries in the orient. Heyden, 98.
- Obs.—*D. murinus* Linn. frequently appears in our literature, perhaps from a wrong determination of certain forms of *caninus* Germ. with brown antennæ and a minimum of fulvous mottling.
358. *Attagenus piceus* Oliv., *megatoma* Fab., *dichrous*, *rufipennis*, *spurcus*, Lec.—Abundant from the Atlantic to the Pacific in houses, granaries and on flowers. The larvæ destroy hair, woolen goods, leather, etc. Probably imported from Europe, nearly cosmopolitan. Asia, New Caledonia. P. vii, 109; P. Am. P. xx, 355. Lintner's 2d An. Rep. Ins. of New York, p. 46, gives its economic history.
359. *A. pellio* Linn., *bipunctatus* DeG.—This species, introduced from Europe, is much rarer, living mostly on desiccated animal substances; it is occasional in museums. It has occurred in Nova Scotia, Canada, Michigan, New York and various places in the Eastern States. P. vii, 109; P. Am. P. xx, 356.
360. *Anthrenus scrophulariæ* Linn., var. *thoracicus* Mels., var. *flavipes*, var. *lepidus* Lec.—The varieties denote color ornamentation rather than differences of structure. The larvæ of this beetle are sometimes very destructive to carpets, and occasionally infest museums of natural history. It occurs in many places from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but not everywhere. Europe. P. vii, 112; P. Am. P. xx, 369; Amer. Nat. xii, 536.
361. *A. verbasci* Linn.—*varius* Fab., *tricolor* Hbst., var. *destructor* Mels.—This insect is in bad repute with all who make zoological collections. It appears to be cosmopolite. P. vii, 112; P. Am. P. xx, 370; Can. Ent. xv, 82 and 90. Heyden, 99.
362. *A. museorum* Linn., *castaneæ* Mels., *verbasci* Fab.—Very abundant from early Spring to June on various flowers. It is not known here to have any bad habits like *verbasci*. Canada and nearly all the States eastward from the Mississippi. Europe. The southern parts of east and west Siberia. P. vii, 112; P. Am. P. xx, 370; Can. Ent. xv, 90; Heyden, 99.
- Obs.—Mr. Reitter says *castaneæ* Mels. and *museorum* Linn. are not the same, Ent. Monatsbl. 1880, ii, 86. In America the species runs into races and is otherwise variable. My European examples seem the same as the American.
363. *A. fuscus* Latr., *claviger* Er.—This European species occurs in Pennsylvania, though I have not met with it. T. v, 252; P. Am. P. xx, 371.

364. *Orphilus niger* Rossi, *glabratus* Fab., *subnitidus* Lec., ? ater Er.—This species occurs in Springon various flowers, and extends from ocean to ocean. Europe. Taschkend in Turkestan. P. vii, 113; P. Am. P. 373. Heyden, 99.

Obs.—Examples from Europe labeled “*glabratus*” are identical with the American form, which is quite variable in size and punctuation.

HISTERIDÆ.

365. *Hister merdarius* Hoffm., *memnonius* Say.—Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania (my collection), New York; Canada, Harrington; Michigan, Schwarz. Middle and southern Europe, eastern Siberia. P. Am. P. xiii, 284; Heyden, 89.

366. *H. bimaculatus* Linn., *obliquus* Say.—Middle States, Horn; Michigan, Schwarz; Pennsylvania (rare here), Illinois, Iowa, my collection. Europe, Kirghis Steppes, Turkestan, Siberia; Horn, l. c. 292; Heyden, 89.

Obs.—*Hister parallelus* Say (1825) is not *H. parallelus* Ménét (1832) from Caucasia.

Obs.—*Hister corvinus* Germ. is said by Zimmerman to occur in South Carolina, but his type is lost and no other example is in collections. T. ii, 253.

Obs.—*Hister neglectus* Germ., a cosmopolite species in Europe, Asia and Africa, is said by some European authors to occur in North America, but is at present unknown north of Mexico.

367. *Carcinops (Paromalus) 14-striatus* Steph., *nana* Lec.—Middle States to Georgia, Horn l. c. 308; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, southern California, my collection; Arkansas. Cosmopolitan.

368. *Gnathoncus (Saprinus) rotundatus* Kugel, *deletus* Lec.—“Occurs in the entire Atlantic region and also in California; var. *communis* Mars. is a form found in Canada, and var. *interceptus* Lec. in California and Oregon” (Horn, l. c. 314). Europe. The southern parts of east and west Siberia and Turkestan. Heyden, 90.

NITIDULIDÆ.

369. *Brachypterus urticæ* Fab., *Cercus pusillus* Mels.—This species is found on the flowers of *Urtica dioica*, with which it has probably been introduced from Europe. “Occurs in the Atlantic States,” Horn, T. vii, 270. New York, Canada, Michigan, Kansas, Colorado; abundant here in Pennsylvania. Krasnojarsk, on the Jenisei, lat. 56°; Nord., 25.

370. *Cercus bipustulatus* Payk.—A few individuals of this European species were once taken near Boston, Mass., Horn, but any further record of occurrence has not been observed; var. *suturalis* Mots. is found in eastern Siberia. T. vii, 272; Murr., 233.

371. *Carpophilus hemipterus* Linn., *bimaculatus* Mels., *flexuosus* Payk.—Cosmopolitan. Florida, Canada, Alaska, are the extreme points of its occurrence. I take it here mostly in boxes of dried fruit, as raisins, currants, etc., brought from foreign countries. It also occurs in Siberia, l. c. 277; Murr., 362; Heyden, 91.

372. *C. dimidiatus* Fab., *mutilatus* Er., *luridus* Murr.—“Occurs everywhere in our country excepting the Pacific coast. Its original habitat was probably the West Indies, but it is now cosmopolitan,” Horn, l. c. 278; Murr., 377-79; some of the points of its occurrence are Florida, here in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Alaska. Mann., 1852.
373. *Epuræa æstiva* Linn., *convexiuscula* Mann., *depressa* Gyll.—On this continent this species appears to affect the colder parts. Canada, northern Michigan, New Mexico, Alaska, are all points in its distribution. Mr. F. Blanchard found it in the mountains of North Carolina (*in litt.*). Europe. Western Siberia. Heyden, 92.
374. *E. terminalis* Mann., *immunda* Er., *infuscata*, *flavomarginata* Maek.—Alaska to Massachusetts; Horn, T. vii, 295; peninsula of Kenai, Mann.; Michigan, Schwarz. Temperate and northern Europe to lat. 68°.
375. *E. boreella* Zett.—“A narrow black species similar to *nigra* Maeklin common to Europe and America.” LeConte, Pr. Acad. 1873, 328; Canada, Pettit, Cat. and northern Europe to lat. 68°. Siberia, Sahlb. En. Fen. Clav., 105.
- Obs.—*E. luteola* Er. The example in Reiche's collection was wrongly labeled, and the species has not occurred in Europe. Fauvel.
376. *Nitidula bipunctata* Linn., *bipustulata* Linn.—This beetle occurs in many countries, and has been introduced here by commerce. It now extends from Florida to Canada and westward to Colorado, whence I have specimens. West and east Siberia, Amurland, l. c. 302. Heyden, 92; Heyden, 1886.
377. *N. rufipes* Linn., *obscura* Fab., *ossium* Kirby.—Likewise introduced by commerce, and has about the same American distribution, extending northward to Hudson Bay. West and east Siberia, l. c. 303; Heyden, 92; Amur Territories; Heyden, 1885.
- 378.—*Omosita colon* Linn.—This is another introduced European species, and, like the two preceding, occurs here, though greatly more commonly and abundantly. From the Atlantic to Colorado; Queen Charlotte Island, Fletcher; Hudson Bay region, Lec. Cat. The southern contiguous parts of west and east Siberia; Amurland, l. c. 306; Heyden, 92.
379. *O. discoidea* Fab., *inversa* Lec.—“Occurs in Europe and in the Pacific States, extending as far east as Colorado,” Horn, l. c. 306. Northern Michigan, Schwarz; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.* It appears to be very abundant in New Mexico and Colorado.
- NOTE.—*Soronia grisea* Linn. of Crotch's Check List is *S. undulata* Say. *Grisea* is not known to be American.
380. *Meligethes brassicæ* Scop., *æneus* Fab., *rufimanus* Lec., *merens* Lec., *californicus* Reitter.—“California and Oregon,” Horn, l. c. 313. The var. *dauricus* Mots., *viridipennis* Mots. occurs throughout eastern Siberia and Amurland; Col. Am. 129 and figure.—Europe.
381. *Cryptarcha strigata* Fab., *lateralis* Sahlb.—Many places from the Atlantic to Colorado. A record northward from Michigan has not been noted. Europe, west Siberia, l. c. 322; Heyden, 93; Chabarofka, Heyden, 1886.
382. *Ips quadriguttatus* Fab., *fasciatus* Oliv., *geminatus*, *bipustulatus* Mels., *4-signatus* Say, *6-pustulatus* Reit.—These names indicate merely color variations, and several others might be given with equal propriety to other forms. I observe no structural differences of any permanency

between these forms. Examples of *4-guttatus* Fab. from Europe have nearly the same markings as *geminatus*. This species occurs everywhere in the United States eastward from the Rocky Mountains and across the northern part of the continent to Oregon and Vancouver, l. c. 323, Can. Ent. xvii, 46.

Obs.—The species erected from this by Mr. Reitter (*4-guttatus*, *fasciatus* and *4-signatus*) are untenable in any other sense than that of color variations, with abundance of material.

LATRIDIIDÆ.

The species of this family being minute and difficult to recognize, are mostly neglected by collectors, many of them are undescribed, and their distribution is but faintly indicated by the records.

383. *Holoparamesus singularis* Beck.—A little being, only .03 inch. in length, which inhabits usually under vegetable *detritus* in central Europe, occurred at Fort Yuma, California, under bark. C. 156; and at New York in mouldy straw goods from Italy. Pr. 1876. “Canaries, Egypt, Syria, Caucasus, East Indies. Nearly cosmopolite.”

384. *Enicmus minutus* Linn., *rugicollis* Mann., 1853, *reflexus* Lec.—From the Peninsula of Kenai to Louisiana (Summers) and to Massachusetts and eastern Canada. All Europe and northern Asia to Kamtschatka under bark and about wood. Cosmopolitan, Fauvel.

Obs.—If *E. transversus* Oliv., which, according to Reitter, is likewise cosmopolitan, occurs in northern America, its discovery is not of American record.

385. *E. consimilis* Mann., *parallelocollis* Mann.—Common on the peninsula of Kenai. Temperate and northern Europe, Lake Baical. Heyden, 96.

386. *Lathridius productus* Rosenh., Reitt. Stet. Zeit. 1875, 79.—North America, no locality; Mediterranean Europe, Algeria.

387. *L. constrictus* Gyll., *carinatus* Gyll., *sculptilis* Lec., *incisus* Mann., peninsula of Kenai, Mann., 1853; Michigan, Schwarz; Illinois, Lec. Europe, eastern Siberia. Lec. l. c. 303.

388. *L. nodifer* Westw., *nodulosus* Mots., B. M. 1866, 261.—Pacific coast from Washington to middle California; District of Columbia, Schwarz. P. W. ii, 39. Temperate and northern Europe, New Zealand.

389. *Cartodere filiformis* Gyll.—“A specimen of this European species was found in Missouri and another in the Acad. of Nat. Sci. at Philadelphia,” LeConte, P. vii, 304. I once took here some specimens of this minute insect in the débris of a box of imported raisins. Detroit, Mich., in an old flour barrel, Schwarz, Psyche i, 147.

390. *C. ruficollis* Marsh, *pulicarius* Mels.—“Middle and Southern States; sometimes abundant, flying at twilight,” LeConte, l. c. 304; P. ii, 115. Westogee, Connecticut, infesting a barn “overrunning everything,” Lintner, 6th An. Rep. on Ins. N. Y. p. 183. South America, Europe.

391. *Corticaria pubescens* Gyll., *grossa* Lec., *piligera* Mann.—“One specimen found at the edge of a salt marsh, near Cambridge, Mass., in May.” LeConte, l. c. 299; northern Michigan, Schwarz. Europe. Barnaul, southeastern west Siberia. Heyden, 97. “Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Australia. Probably cosmopolitan.”

392. *C. fulva* Comolli.—United States, Belon. Madeira, Europe, etc.; probably cosmopolite.
393. *C. ferruginea* Gyll., *fenestralis* Auct., *denticulata* || Kirby, *deleta* Mann.—Florida, Michigan, Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; Buffalo, N. Y., Reinecke; very abundant at Lake Superior, LeConte; Hudson Bay region; Alaska. Europe, Kamtschatka; common in Dauria. P. vii, 300; Col. Am. 113; Heyden, 97; Chabarofka, Heyden, 1886.
394. *C. serrata* Payk., *8-dentata* Say, *prionodera* Lec.—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Nebraska; San Jose, Cal., are recorded as places where this species has occurred. Europe. P. vii, 300. Cosmopolite, as is the following.
395. *C. elongata* Hummel.—Detroit, Schwarz; I have a specimen from Massachusetts, Blanchard, and have taken it here twice, beaten from herbage. Europe.
396. *Melanopthalma distinguenda* Comolli, *pusilla* || Mels., *pumila* Lec., *morosa* Lec., *subangulata* Mots., ? *villosa* Zimm.—California (Rio Colorado), Lake Superior, Canada, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, Georgia. Europe. Cosmopolite. P. ii, 116 and vii, 303.
397. *M. similita* Gyll., *subimpressa* Zimm.—This species, found in southern Europe, etc., and probably cosmopolite, is cited from North America by Zimmermann. T. ii, 256. Siberia. Heyden, 97.

Obs.—*M. transversalis* Gyll. and *M. gibbosa* cosmopolite or subcosmopolite species, according to Mr. P. Belon and Reitter occur in North America; but as no localities are given, and their accompanying American synonymy doubtful, it seems more prudent to await further investigation.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

398. *Tenebrioides mauritanica* Linn., var. *nitida*, var. *crassicornis* Horn.—From Alaska to Florida in houses, mills and granaries. Europe, Siberia, Turkestan. Pr. 1862, 63; Heyden, 94. Cosmopolitan.
399. *Ostoma ferrugineum* Linn., *fraternum*, *septentrionale* Rand.—Maine, under bark, Randall, B. I. ii, 17. Pennsylvania (Alleghanies), Vermont (Green Mountains), Canada, Hudson Bay, Lake Superior, Colorado, California, Oregon. Europe, Irkutsk, Chabarofka. Heyden, 94 and 1886.
- Obs.—*Ostoma (Lophocateres) pusillus* Klug, *africanus* Mots., *yvani* Allib.—Cosmopolite according to Messrs. Reitter and Léveille is unknown as in American collections. Best. Tab. Trog. 1882, vi, 37; Ann. Soc. Fr. 1888, 446.
400. *O. grossum* Linn., Reitter, l. c. 35.—North American, Reitter. Central, mountainous and northern Europe, west and east Siberia, the Amur. Heyden, 94; Col. Am., 153.
401. *O. oblongum* Linn., Reitter, l. c. 37.—North America, Reitter. Central, mountainous and northern Europe.

Obs.—The preceding two species are admitted with hesitation, as no locality is given, and though conspicuous species, they have no North American record.

402. *Calitys (Nosodes) scabra* Thunb., *dentata* Fab., *silphides* Newm., *Peltis serrata* Lec. Pr. 1859, 84.—New York, Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior, Washington, British Columbia, Arizona, Colorado. Central and northern Europe.

MONOTOMIDÆ.

403. *Monotoma picipes* Herbst., *foveata* Lec., *scabra* Kunze, var. *brevipennis* Kunze—"From the Middle States to Texas and California," Horn, T. vii, 259; P. vii, 305. Massachusetts (Blanchard), Ohio, Dury; Michigan, Schwarz. St. Helena, Europe, Japan, etc. Siberia and the countries southward. Heyden, 95. Probably cosmopolite.
404. *M. 4-foveolata* Aubé,—"Occurs in the District of Columbia, Ulke," Horn, T. vii, 260. Europe, Algeria, Japan, etc. Probably cosmopolite.
405. *M. longicollis* Gyll.—"Three female specimens occurred in the District of Columbia," Horn, T. vii, 261. I took a single specimen here in Pennsylvania. Madeira, Europe.

DERODONTIDÆ.

406. *Peltastica tuberculata* Mann., var. *Reitteri* Lewis.—A species of this genus has been described by Mr. George Lewis, from Japan, of which Dr. Horn writes: "Having compared specimens sent me by Mr. Lewis with the series in my cabinet of our species, they seem scarcely more than a variety." Oregon to Alaska.
- Mr. Lewis states that *Reitteri* differs from *tuberculata* in several characters which he specifies, but in view of the comparisons made by Dr. Horn these do not seem of sufficient value to remove it beyond a variety. Ent. Month. Mag. xxv, 432.

BYRRHIDÆ.

407. *Simplocaria metallica* Sturm., *Byrrhus tessellatus* Lec. (L. S. 224).—Occurs abundantly at Mt. Washington, N. H. B. J. xvi, 269. The Lake Superior region; Alaska. Mann., 1853. P. vii, 116. Sweden, Hungary, Germany.
408. *Cytilus sericeus* Forst., *varius* Fab.—This species and *trivittatus* Mels. having remained united for many years and still separable by few except the practiced systemacist, the records of distribution in our literature are of no value uncorroborated as to which of the species occurs. Combined it is northward from Pennsylvania to Hudson Bay and westward to Manitoba. Europe, eastern and western Siberia. P. vii, 115; Heyden, 100 and 1886.
409. *Byrrhus murinus* Fab., *undatus* Mels.—New York, northern Michigan, Lake Superior, Pennsylvania, but apparently not common. Europe, west and east Siberia. P. ii, 117; P. vii, 115; Heyden, 99.
410. *B. fasciatus* Fab., var. *dianæ* Fab.—A single example was taken on the American side of Behring Strait by the Vega Expedition, p. 53. Previous occurrence: "All northern Asia, northeastern Europe." Kamtschatka, eastern Siberia, Amurland, Japan, Dauria, Iceland. Col. Am., 123; Heyden, 100. There are about twenty named varieties of this species in Europe and Asia. The example taken on the American coast, according to Sahlberg, belonged to var. *dianæ*; var. *kamtschaticus* Mots., occurs in Kamtschatka, Dauria and Japan, and is considered by the describer as possibly a geographical variety of *dianæ*. Mr. Geo. Lewis contends that it is a valid species. Ent. Month. Mag. 1889.

DASCYLLIDÆ.

411. *Cyphon variabilis* Thunb., *pubescens* Fab., *ovalis* Say, *fusciceps* Kirby, *Helodes picea*, *punctatus*, *nebulosa*, *modesta* Lec. T. viii, 108.—This excessively variable species occurs here in the greatest abundance, and in every place that is not too arid from the Hudson Bay region to Florida and Texas, and westward to Vancouver; abundant in Alaska, Mann., 1853. Europe, Algeria, Caucasias, Japan. On the Jenisei and Obi, arctic Siberia. Heyden, 125; Nord., 27.
412. *C. padi* Linn., *Helodes pusilla* Lec.—“Occurs from Massachusetts to Indiana,” Horn, l. c. 110; Bachewauung Bay, Michipicoton River, Schwarz; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington, *in litt.* Europe, Caucasias. On the Jenisei and Obi, arctic Siberia. Nord., 27; Heyden, 125.
413. *C. coarctus* Payk., *griseus* Gebl.—This species is said by Guerin to occur in our fauna, but is unknown, Horn, l. c. 109. Europe. Barnaul, west Siberia. Heyden, 125.

ELATERIDÆ.

414. *Meristhus scobinula* Cand., *texanus* Horn. T. iii, 300; Pr., 1873, 333.—Texas, Mexico. Japan, China, Candez. Elat. i, 165.
415. *Cryptohypnus littoralis* Esch.; Mann., 1846 and 1853.—Peninsula of Kenai, Kadjak, Unalascška, Kamtschatka.
416. *C. hyperboreus* Gyll., *planatus* Esch.; Mann., 1853.—Peninsula of Kenai, Kamtschatka, westward from the Pacific coast through eastern and western Siberia and northern Europe to Lapland; the Alps. Heyden, 121; Ent. News, v, 7.
- Obs.—*C. pulchellus* † Auct. Am. is *exiguus* Rand., and not the European species. *C. dermestoides* Hbst. and *C. 4-guttatus* Lapl. mentioned in Ent. News i, 10, were wrongly determined. T. xviii, 19.
417. *C. barbatus* I. Sahlb., Vega Exp., 30 and 54.—Five examples at Port Clarence, Behring Strait, and eight on the opposite Asiatic coast were taken by the Vega Expedition. Dr. Sahlberg says it differs but little from *C. scotus* Cand. and *C. canaliculatus* Gebl. Dr. Horn, from a type sent by Dr. Sahlberg, says it is possibly an arctic form of *C. Sanborni* Horn from the White Mountain region of New Hampshire. T. xviii, 7.
418. *C. nocturnus* Esch. var. *lucidulus* Mann, (*vestitus*, *fallax* Mann.), var. *bicolor* Esch. (*limbatus*, *scarificatus* Mann.), *picescens* Lec.—Common in Labrador (Packard); Mt. Washington, N. H., Austin; Lake Superior (LeConte, Schwarz); Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; Alma and Leavenworth Valley, Col., at 9000–10,000 feet, Bowditch; Santa Fé Canon, New Mexico, Snow; Alaska, Mann., Kamtschatka, Nikolaevsk. Heyden, 121 and 1885.
- Obs.—*C. riparius* Fab., said by Candeze to occur in the polar regions of North America, is unknown here; possibly some of the forms of *lucidulus* Mann. might be so referred, Horn. T. xviii, 10.
419. *Elatér nigrinus* Payk., *pilosulus* Herbst., *anthracinus* Lec.—Alaska to Vancouver; LeConte; Queen Charlotte Island, Fletcher; Michigan, Schwarz; Canada, Green Mountains, Vermont, Sprague. Central and northern Europe. Barnaul, on the Obi, west Siberia, Amurland. T. xii, 10; Col. Am., 111; Heyden, 120; Mann., 1853.

420. *Campylus variabilis* Esch. (Zool. Atlas, 1829, Heft i, 33), var. *varians* Germ., *Sahlbergi* ♀ Germ.—Hudson Bay region, Ulke Cab.; var. *fulvus* Mots.; Alaska, Ulke Cab. Kamtschatka, Koultoe, Nikolaevsk, Chinghan; var. *varians* occurs in eastern Siberia. Heyden, 125, 1885, 300.
421. *Melanotus castanipes* Payk., *obscurus* Oliv. (*serobicollis* Lec. ♂ *castanipes* Lec. ♀, Horn, in litt.); *inæqualis* Lec.—This species, as thus constituted, occurs from the Middle States to Canada (Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Green Mountains, Vermont, Michigan, Lake Superior region). Europe, west Siberia, Amurland. T. Am. P. x, 476; Heyden, 121; 1884.
422. *Athous undulatus* DeGeer, *trifasciatus* Herbst., var. *bifasciatus* Gyll., var. *unifasciatus* Motsch.—“Mr. Ulke received specimens of this species from Hudson Bay, LeConte. Pr. 1866, 391; notice of its occurrence elsewhere has not been observed. Europe, Siberia (Iakutsk, on the Lena, and several places in the Government of Toms). Heyden, 122.
423. *Paranomus (Eanus) costalis* Payk., *Limonius vagus* Lec.—The northern shore of Lake Superior, LeConte; Isle Royal, Schwarz; Mt. Washington, N. H., Austin; Labrador, Packard; Europe (Sweden, Finland, Lapland). Nikolaevsk, on the Amur. T. Am. P. x, 434; Col. Am., 112; Heyden, 124.
424. *Corymbites virens* Schranke, *anchorago* Rand., *Kendalli* Kirby, *æneicollis* Oliv.—This fine species is found in the northern range of States, and northward through Canada to 65° latitude. Maine (Randall), Mt. Washington, N. H., Austin; Canada (various collectors); Detroit and Marquette, Mich., Schwarz; north side of Lake Superior, LeConte. I have a specimen from Manitoba. Europe (Germany, Austria, France), l. c. 444; B. J. ii, 5.
425. *C. sjaelandicus* Müller, *tessellatus* † Fab., Cand. et plur. Auct., *micans* Germ., *viridis* Say, *cuprascens* Lec. var. *assimilis* Gyll.—New York and the New England States, LeConte; Green Mountains, Vermont, Sprague; Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; Canada. Specimens from the Italian Alps are identical with my specimens from Canada; arctic, east and west Siberia, Turcomania; l. c. 444–45; Heyden, 123.
426. *C. sericeus* Gebler.—The peninsula of Kenai (*vide* Ménétré). Kamtschatka, Amurland, west Siberia. Mann., 1853; Heyden, 123.
427. *C. nigricornis* Panz., *metallicus* Payk., *nitidulus* Lec.—Abundant at Lake Superior, LeConte; Oxford House, lat. 54° 53'; Detroit and Marquette, Mich.; Garland and Veta Pass, Col., at 9400 feet, Schwarz; Massachusetts. Central and northern Europe; l. c. 438. Siberia, Heyden, 123.
428. *C. cruciatus* Linn., *pulcher* Lec., *festivus* Lec.—Widely distributed, though not common. Green Mountains, Vermont, Sprague; New Hampshire, LeConte; Ottawa, Canada, on beech logs, Harrington; Steilacoom, Washington, LeConte; Vancouver Island. Europe; l. c. 440; T. iii, 323; P. R. R. 46; Can. Ent. xvi, 71.
429. *C. rugosus* Germ., Bonel., var. *confluens* Gebl.—Peninsula of Kenai, Mann. Siberia from the Altai Mountains to the Pacific coast, southern Russia, Caucasia, the Alps. Col. Am., 109; Heyden, 124.
430. *C. (Elater) semivittatus* Say, *tristis* Cand.—Specimens of *tristis*, taken in Japan, on comparison, do not differ from *semivittatus*, which is the older name. Horn, T. x, 288; T. vii, p. xvi.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

431. *Chalcophora virginiensis* Drury, *C. angulicollis* Lec., *C. mariana* Linn.
—These names in the catalogues are specific. Numerous specimens of *virginiensis* from the eastern Atlantic States to Florida; of *angulicollis*, from the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver, and of *mariana* from Europe, have been seen and compared, with the result that there has been no character observed permanent enough to more than separate them into geographical races. The external sexual characters are apparently the same. There are as valid reasons for making species of at least two other forms which I have seen as of the above.
- C. virginiensis* Dury, *virginica* Say, *liberta* (var. *obscura*), Fitch, *novæboracensis* Fitch.—Middle, Eastern and Southern States, LeConte; var. *la-custris* Lec. (Crotch). Lake Superior.
- C. angulicollis* Lec., *oregonensis* Fitch.—Vancouver to New Mexico and California.
- C. mariana* Linn., *hiulca* Pallas.—Europe, west Siberia (the Obi and tributaries). T. Am. P. xi, 190; Pr. 1873, 84; Heyden, 115.
432. *Melanophila appendiculata* Fab., *longipes* Say, *immaculata* Mann.—The Yukon, Sitkha, Vancouver to Hudson Bay and southward to Virginia, Kentucky, New Mexico and southern California. Cuba; Kamtschatka, Siberia, China, Europe. T. x, 104; T. Am. P. xi, 211; Col. Am., 85 and 103; Heyden, 117; Mann., 1852.
433. *M. guttulata* Gebl., *discopunctata* Fald., *Drummondi* Kirby (Mannerheim's synonymy 1843 and 1853).—Exceedingly variable. The Yukon, California, Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, Hudson Bay region. All Siberia, the Amur countries, Mongoha. T. Am. P. xi, 213; Col. Am., 108; Heyden, 117; Heyden, 1885.
- Obs.—*Trachykele blonsdeli* Mars., has been omitted from Cat. iv, as it did not successfully acclimate in Europe when introduced.
434. *Anthaxia salicis* Fab.—This brilliant little European species was taken by H. A. Brous, at Smoky Hill, Kansas, on a Malvaceous plant as recorded by Dr. Horn, T. x, 107. Its further occurrence has not been noted.
- Obs.—Other species of Buprestidæ may prove to be same as the European when enough of examples are examined, as *Dicerca divaricata* Say and *Buprestis furcatus* Thunb., *acuminata* Pallas.

LAMPYRIDÆ.

This family is not in great favor with collectors and systematic writers, and while the more common and conspicuous species are superficially known, a commencement of the study is about all that can be claimed. Only two species, one of them introduced, have so far been identified with European or Asiatic species; others may in time.

435. *Eros aurora* Hbst., *coccinatus* Say.—From Georgia to the Mississippi, northward to Hudson Bay and westward to Alaska (Wrangel Island, Wickham; Oregon, here in Pennsylvania). Europe, Algeria, eastern and western Siberia. T. ix, 24; Heyden, 126.
436. *Lamprohiza* (*Phausis*) *splendidula* Linn.—“Introduced from Europe, and apparently naturalized in Maryland and Illinois,” LeConte, ix, 36.

MALACHIDÆ.

437. *Malachius æneus* Linn.—This European species occurred at Cambridge, Mass., but does not seem to have spread widely. P. vi, 165; T. iv, 113. Eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 128.

CLERIDÆ.

438. *Opilus domesticus* Sturm.—This species of northern and central Europe has been introduced into Canada, LeConte's List, 55. It occurred but once, and has not been found since. Horn.
439. *Tarsostenus univittatus* Rossi, *albofasciatus* Mels., *Tillus picipennis* White.—This is a cosmopolitan species which has occurred at a few places in North America. Pennsylvania, Melsheimer; Texas, LeConte. Pr. 1873, 334; An. Lyc. v, 17; J. A. iv, 36.
440. *Laricobius Erichsoni* Ros., *rubidus* Lec. (C. 220).—District of Columbia under the bark of a conifer, LeConte; Detroit and Marquette, Mich., Schwarz; Ottawa, Harrington; Massachusetts, Blanchard. New York, Ent. Am., vi, 154. Europe (the Alps).
441. *Necrobia rufipes* DeG., *reticulata* Esch.—This species and the two following are well known cosmopolites. *Rufipes* is found from Florida to Vancouver, and throughout Europe and Siberia. Riley, Missouri Rep. vi, 96; Heyden, 130.
442. *N. ruficollis* Fab.—This species is as widely distributed as *rufipes*, extending to Alaska. It does not seem to have occurred in Siberia. It lives mostly on carcasses. This beetle has attained celebrity as instrumental in saving the illustrious Latreille from transportation and consequent death.
443. *N. violacea* Linn.—Nearly everywhere in North America. Probably native as well as introduced, since it is spread over eastern and western Siberia, Europe. An. Lyc. iv, 162; Col. Am., 113; Heyden, 130.

PTINIDÆ.

The species of this family here catalogued have been introduced from Europe, with perhaps one exception, being transported from place to place in articles of commerce.

444. *Gibbium psylloides* Czempinsk, *scotias* Scop.—My specimens of this curious species are from New Orleans, La.; Charleston, S. C., Horn. Central and southern Europe, in old buildings. Nearly cosmopolite.
445. *Mezium americanum* Lapl., *arachnoides* Desbr., *bicolor* Dej. Cat.—Florida, Schwarz; Florida and Louisiana, my examples; occurs in old hay and rat's nests. ? District of Columbia, Riley. Hubbard, P. W. i, 14. Greece, Morocco, Cape Verd, Madeira, Canaries, South America, etc.
446. *Sphæricus gibboides* Boisl.—Found depredating on plants in the Calif. Acad. Sciences, Harford, *in litt.* Europe, Sicily, Algeria. P. W. i, 174.
447. *Ptinus fur* Linn., *humeralis* Say, *americanus* Fald.—This species inhabits old houses, natural history museums, etc., and occurs occasionally in all parts of our country to Alaska. It is common in Europe and Asia to Kamtschatka. Col. Am., 154; Heyden, 130. "Possibly cosmopolite."

448. *P. brunneus* Duft., *frontalis* Mels.—Occurs in the District of Columbia, where it is commonly bred from rats' dung by Mr. Pergande (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. i, 14). I take it here in Pennsylvania; Ohio, Dury; Missouri, Schuster; Texas, Belfrage. France, Germany, southern Europe, north Africa, Asia, New Caledonia, etc.
449. *Ernobius mollis* Linn., *convexifrons* Mels.—“A common European species introduced into the Atlantic States,” LeConte (Pr. 1865, 224; Pr. 1861, 352). Melsheimer took it in southeastern Pennsylvania, and it occurs here; northern and southern Michigan, Schwarz; Louisiana, Summers. Europe. Barnaul on the Obi, west Siberia. Heyden, 131.
450. *Xestobium rufovillosum* DeG., *tessellatum* Fab.—“Introduced into the Atlantic States from Europe,” LeConte (l. c. 227). I have seen no native specimens, nor record of occurrence. The specimens in Blanchard's and Horn's collections are from Massachusetts.
451. *Sitodrepa panicea* Linn., *tenuistriata* Say, *obesa* Mels.—This is a cosmopolitan species common throughout North America to Alaska, Europe, and all Siberia to Kamtschatka. It is often a great pest in houses, stores and museums, l. c. 229; Can. Ent. xv, 92; Col. Am., 154; Heyden, 131.
452. *Nicobium hirtum* Ill.—Dr. LeConte had in his collection a specimen probably taken in Georgia, and Schwarz took one in Florida. I have observed no other record of its occurrence in this country. Europe (France, Spain, Italy). LeConte, l. c. 231.
453. *Lasioderma testaceum* Duft., *serricorne* Fab.—Cosmopolite, and commonly known as the tobacco or cigarette beetle. It depredates on tobacco, allspice, cayenne pepper and other acrid substances. Common in tobacco establishments in the Southern States, and sometimes as far north as Canada. It inhabits the warmer portions of the globe by preference.
454. *Endecatomus reticulatus* Hbst.—Probably introduced from Europe into the Southern States, Horn (P. Am. P. xvii, 540. Central and southern Europe. Eastern Siberia. Heyden, 1886.
455. *Dinoderus substriatus* Payk.—Abundant on the peninsula of Kenai, Mann., 1853; Veta Pass, Col., at 9400 feet; Michigan, Schwarz; Canada, various collectors; Northern States, Horn, l. c. 549. Europe, eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 131.
456. *D. (Rhizopertha) pusillus* Fab.—Pennsylvania (in wheat at the Centennial Exposition), Arizona, Horn, l. c. 550; Canada, my collection. Cosmopolite.
- Obs.—*Lyctus brunneus*, a cosmopolite species, said by Mr. Reitter to occur in North America is unknown here. Best-Tab. Lyct. ed. ii, 43.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

457. *Onthophagus nuchicornis* Linn., *rhinoceros* Mels. T. ii, 134.—Pennsylvania, Melsheimer; New Brunswick, Rhode Island, the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Henshaw, Can. Ent. xix, 160); abundant near Camden, N. J., Seeber. Europe, western and southeastern Siberia. Heyden, 103.

Obs.—*O. ovatus* Linn. The species in our literature so named is *pennsylvanicus* Harold.

458. *Aphodius fossor* Linn.—Mt. Washington, N. H.; the Green Mountains, Vermont; Canada, Detroit, Mich.; Iowa, Wickham; Pennsylvania (here in the Alleghanies). Eastern Siberia, Turkestan. Heyden, 104; see for this and all the following species Horn's Monograph, T. xiv, 4, *et seq.* Probably native in America as well as introduced.
459. *A. erraticus* Linn., *pensvallensis* Mels. P. ii, 135.—Introduced, doubtless through commerce, into the Middle States (Horn); abundant in Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, and in the surrounding counties in Maryland (Lugger, P. W. i, 49). Eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 103. Europe.
460. *A. fimetarius* Linu., *nodifrons* Rand.—Also a common, introduced European species found abundantly nearly every place east of the Rocky Mountains. "It will probably invade every portion of our territory (Horn)." Turkestan, eastern and western Siberia. Nord., 26; Heyden, 104.
461. *A. aleutus* Esch., var. *ursinus* Mots. Mann., 1843-1853.—Aleutus, Unalaska, Wrangel, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Colorado (Alma, at 10,000 feet); var. *ursinus*, peninsula of Kenai, Colorado (Leavenworth Valley at 11,000 feet, Bowditch). Kamtschatka, eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 105.
462. *A. putridus* Herbst., *fætidus* Fab., *tenellus* Say.—"Probably introduced from Europe, and occurs from the Atlantic coast to Colorado and New Mexico," Horn. Western Siberia. Heyden, 104; Nord., 26.
463. *A. granarius* Linn., *aterrimus* Mels., *metallicus*, *spretus* Hald.—From Europe this species has been spread by commerce throughout the world, Horn. It inhabits the United States and Canada generally. Eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 104. In this instance, as in some others, we may possibly have the species as a native as well as by introduction.
464. *A. lividus* Oliv.—Widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere; it has been introduced in the West Indies, whence it has probably spread to our Southern States, extending west to New Mexico, Horn. I take it here though not abundantly. Siberia (Nikolaevsk); Heyden, 1885. Probably cosmopolite.
465. *A. inquinatus* Fab., *maculipennis* Mels.—Introduced from Europe. Abundant nearly everywhere east from the Rocky Mountains. Eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 105.
466. *A. rufipes* Linn.—This fine species occurs in the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina. Probably indigenous and not introduced, Horn, T. xiv, 53; Can. Ent. xx, 9 and 66. Inhabits Siberia (place not mentioned) and Europe generally. Heyden, 106.
467. *A. depressus* Kug.—One specimen was found in New York by Mr. A. Merkel, "and it is barely possible this may be an accidental introduction (Horn, l. c.)." Europe generally, eastern and arctic Siberia. Heyden, 106.
468. *A. prodromus* Brahm.—Maine, Fernald. Abundant at Ottawa, Canada, Fletcher. Europe, Siberia, Horn, l. c. 60; Heyden, 105.
469. *Oxyomus sylvestris* Scop., *porcatus* Fab., *opacifrons* Horn.—Occurs near Peakskill, N. Y., New York and Philadelphia, and evidently introduced from Europe, where it is common. Horn, l. c. 65; T. iii, 284.

470. *Pleurophorus cæsus* Panz.—Probably introduced from Europe into the Middle States; it has been taken abundantly near Baltimore by Mr. Lugger, and near Washington by Mr. Ulke (Horn, l. c. 91). T. iii, 291. Madeira, Canaries, north Africa, Chili, Turkestan. Heyden, 106.
471. *Hybosorus Illigeri* Reiche, *arator* Ill., *carolinus* Lec.—Common in southern Europe; occurs in the Southern States, but is not common in collections. Turkestan (Sols. 76, 351). Heyden, 107. See a description by Dr. LeConte, J. Acad. i, 84. Senegal (western Africa), my collection.
472. *Trox scaber* Linn., *variolatus* Mels. P. ii, 138.—From the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. South America, Australia, Africa, Europe, Asia, etc. Siberia, Turkestan. Heyden, 108; Horn, T. v, 11. Seemingly cosmopolitan.
473. *Tropinota hirta* Poda, *hirtella* Linn., *Cetonia vestita* Say.—Described by Say from two examples—one in the Philadelphia Museum and another from Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Milton, Mass.; taken also in Massachusetts by Mr. E. P. Austin in 1879. T. viii, p. xix. Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasia, Persia, Turkestan, western Siberia. Heyden, 113.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

474. *Tragosoma depsarium* Linn., *Harrisii* Lec.—Distributed from New Foundland to the Pacific coast, southward to New York, here in Pennsylvania, and through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico and Arizona; not common however. Irkutsk, various places in western Siberia, mountainous and northern Europe; Heyden, 183; Col. Am., 153; Can. Ent., xxiv, 239. The species is very variable, notably in the form and punctuation of the thorax. Examples from Europe and the Pacific coast are identical. Those from the East and from the Rocky Mountains have the thorax irregular and more closely punctured.
475. *Hylotrupes bajulus* Linn., *bullatus* Hald.—The eastern States, Buffalo, N. Y., eastern Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana. Probably introduced. Europe. Cosmopolite, Fauvel.—(Colorado, in the first edition was an error).
476. *Phymatodes testaceus* Linn., var *variabilis* Linn., *ventralis* Hald.—This species, with numerous named varieties, is spread over Europe, from which it is supposed to have been introduced into this country. Massachusetts to Alabama (Hald.), Louisiana, Summers; here in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Wisconsin; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Arizona, Horn, *in litt.*
477. *P. lividus* Rossi, *melancholicus* Fab., *thoracicus* Comoll.—Middle States, Canada (Ottawa), Can. Ent. xvi, 72. Southern Europe. Introduced.
Obs.—*Callidium violaceum*, an Eur.-Asiatic species, is spoken of in our literature, but the specimens referred to it belong either to *antennatum* Newman, or *janthinum* Dej., which Dr. LeConte says are distinct from it, and valid species, J. A. P. ii, 34. Arctic, east and west Siberia; Amurland. Heyden, 184.
478. *Gracilia minuta* Fab., *fusca* Hald.—Introduced from Europe in articles of commerce into the Eastern States, in which it occurs in various localities. I have taken it here twice; Buffalo, N. Y. (Reinecke); New York, Georgia. Madeira, Canaries, Algeria, Japan.

479. *Neoclytus erythrocephalus* Fab.—This species occurs in Europe, in Dalmatia and Istria in the Adriatic Sea. It is common here, and inhabits nearly every portion of our territory eastward from the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Fauvel says this species should be erased from this and the European catalogue, having been merely an accidental importation into Europe from America.
480. *Rhagium inquisitor* Linn., *indigator*, *minutum* Fab., var. *lineatum* Oliv., *investigator* Muls.; var. *investigator* Mann., 1852.—Common from Florida to Alaska in the pine regions; Mexico. Kamtschatka, Japan, countries of the Amur, the pine regions of Siberia and Europe. Col. Am., 149; Heyden, 192. This widely distributed species offers varieties which have been considered specific. Their identity seems to have been sufficiently established by Kolbe, Entom. Nachricht, 1884; *lineatum* is the general American form; *investigator* Mann. occurs in Alaska, and to some extent on the Pacific slope.
481. *Acmaeops pratensis* Laich, *strigilata* Fab., var. *ustula* Gebler (*fulvipennis* Mann., *longiceps* Kirby, *semimarginata* Rand.).—From Hudson Bay to Alaska, southward to Maine and northern Michigan, and down the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico; California; alpine and northern Europe, many portions of arctic and eastern Siberia, northern China; the var. *ustulata* Gebler is found throughout eastern Siberia and in Kamtschatka, and is the prevailing American form, l. c. 235; J. A. P. i, 312 and 323; Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1870, v; Col. Amur. 148; Heyden, 194.
482. *Leptura 6-maculata* Linn., *G. fasciata* Fab.—Hudson Bay southward to Lake Superior and Michigan, Mount Washington, N. H., northern Europe, the Alps, western and eastern Siberia; J. A. P. i, 312 and 333; Col. Am., 148; Heyden, 195. The varieties *parallelopipeda* Mots. and *dentatofasciata* (Mann.) occurred at Nikolaevsk. Heyden, 1884, 228.
483. L. *canadensis* Oliv., Fab., var. *variicornis* Dalm. (*erythroptera* Kirby, *cinnamoptera* Hald.), Schonh. System Ins. i, 3, 482; var. *cribripennis* Lec.; very variable. *Variicornis* should be compared with *erythroptera* or *cinnamoptera*, as a comparison with typical *canadensis* might be misleading (see Ent. Am. ii, 161, and Can. Ent. xxv, 278); it does not appear in Cat. iv. Across the northern part of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, and also in the Alleghanies. Europe (northern Germany; Russia); western and common in eastern Siberia to the mouth of the Amur. Col. Am., 147; Heyden, 196. Japan, Jour. Linn. Soc. xviii, 217. An entirely black example was taken in Japan by Mr. George Lewis, l. c.
- Obs.—It is probable that in the progress of systematic investigation several other species of the Cerambycidae of the two hemispheres may be found to be at least racial. Macklin, in his comparisons of related forms of northern Coleoptera (Bidrag Kännedom om Sakallade, etc., 1855, p. 53) mentions the following as close: *Asemus striatum* Linn. and *mæstum* Hald.; *Criocephalus rusticus* Linn. and *agrestis* Kirby; *Tetropium fuscum* Fab. and *cinnamoptera* Kirby; *Callidium æneum* DeG. and *cicatricosum* Mann.; *Monohammus sutor* Linn. and *scutellatus* Say.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Obs.—*Donacia dentata* Hope, not being clearly North American, is erased.

484. *Zeugophora scutellaris* Suff., *subspinosus* Gebler.—Detroit (Michigan), Schwarz; New Mexico, Oregon Horn; northern Illinois, my collection; northern and middle Europe, western Siberia. T. xix, 7; Heyden, 198.
485. *Crioceris asparagi* Linn., var. *maculipes* Gebel.—Introduced from Europe about 1859 into Long Island, N. Y.; it has spread inland southwardly to Fairfax County, Virginia, and westwardly through Geneva, N. Y., to Akron and Cleveland, O. (Webster, 1893); Lintner, 1st Rept. N. Y. 239–246; Siberia.
486. *C. 12-punctatus* Linn.—Observed first near Baltimore, Md., in 1881, by Mr. O. Lugger, on asparagus, in 1886, it had reached Washington City (P. W., i, 59), and in 1893, southern New Jersey, Smith. Europe, parts of western Siberia, and var. *10-stigma* Suff. the Amur countries. Heyden, 198.
487. *Adoxus obscurus* Linn., var. *vitis* Fab.—From Mount Washington, N. H., to Hudson Bay; westward to the peninsula of Kenai, Alaska, and southward to California and New Mexico through the Rocky Mountains, but in the Atlantic States has not been recorded south of New York; var. *vitis* is the Canadian form; *obscurus*, the prevailing Rocky Mountain form and the Alaskan form, still another variety. Europe, eastward through Siberia to the Amur. Heyden, 204; Mann., 1853; Horn, T. xix, 198; Can. Ent., xxv, 278.
488. *Entomoscelis adonidis* Pallas.—Everywhere through the Rocky Mountains at 8000–11,000 feet, Bowditch; Montana; Hudson Bay region, Kirby; Alberta, Wickham; Manitoba and N. W. British Provinces; southern Europe; France; Germany; western and eastern Siberia to Turkestan. Heyden, 208; Col. Am., 222; Fleteher, Canad. Exp. Farm Rep. 1892, p. 152; ib. 1893, author's ed. p. 17.
489. *Prasocuris Phellandrii* Linn., *Helodes trivittata* Say.—Illinois (Crotch), Ottawa, Canada, Harrington; Detroit, Mich., and Veta Pass, Col., at 11,500 feet, Schwarz. Europe; western Siberia. Heyden, 209; T. xiii, 140.
490. *Phædon armoracæ* Linn., *cochleariæ* Panz.—Crotch referred two specimens in Dr. LeConte's collection without exact locality to this species (Pr. 1873, 53); no notice of its occurrence since has been observed, except that it is in Mr. Reinecke's Catalogue of Buffalo Coleoptera. Central and northern Europe; common throughout all Siberia. Col. Am., 224; Heyden, 209.
491. *Gastroidea polygoni* Linn., *cæruleipennis* Say.—A common and abundant species, occurring from Nova Scotia to the Mississippi on *Polygonum* (*aniculare*). Europe, Turkestan, eastern Siberia. Heyden, 208.
492. *G. viridula* DeG., *raphani* Herbst., Kirby, *formosa* Say.—Hudson Bay region at lat. 54°, Kirby; Kansas, Snow; Manitoba, New Mexico, my collection. Northern and temperate Europe, western and eastern Siberia. Heyden, 208; Can. Ent., viii, 191. American and European examples do not seem to differ.

493. *Melasoma (Lina) lapponica* Linn., *interrupta* Fab.—Peninsula of Kenai, Hudson Bay region, nearly every part of North America, on *Salicaceæ* or *Salix*. Europe, Siberia, China. Mann., 1853; Col. Am., 224; Nord., 29; Heyden, 205.
494. *M. tremulæ* Fab.—Hudson Bay Crotch; Mount Washington, N. H., Austin; northern Michigan, Schwarz. Northern Europe; Riley, in the Amer. Ent. 1880, 160.
495. *Phylodecta arctica* Mann., *affinis* ‡ Mann.—Occurs abundantly in Alaska; Nelson and Churchill Rivers, Hudson Bay Territory, Dr. R. Bell. Manerheim describes five color varieties. Mr. George R. Crotch considered it a probable variety of *G. linæana* Schrank, *triandræ* Suff., which occurs in arctic Siberia and southward to the Amur. Mann., 1852–53; LeConte Cat.; Pr., 1873, 52; Heyden, 208; Col. Am., 223.
496. *P. pallida* Linn.—Also very variable in color, sculpture and markings. Kirby's *rufipes* is placed in synonymy by Dr. Horn. The Hudson Bay region, Kirby; York Factory, Hudson Bay and Norway House to Oxford House, LeConte Cat.; Lake Superior, LeConte; Marquette, Isle Royal, Bachewauung Bay, Schwarz. Central and northern Europe; western Siberia. Heyden, 208; Can. Ent. viii, 191.
- Obs.—*Rufipes* DeG. very similar in form and markings, but with finer punctuation and striation; not certainly known to occur in America.
497. *P. viminalis* Linn., Mann. 1853.—The Yukon, Alaska; arctic and western Siberia to the Amur countries; mountainous and northern Europe. Heyden, 108.
498. *Phylodecta vulgatissima* Linn., ? *interstitialis* Mann., 1853.—Iowa to New Hampshire and southward to Ohio and Virginia on *Salix (longifolia)*. All Siberia, China, Turkestan, Europe, Canaries, Iceland, etc. *Interstitialis* occurs on the Yukon. Nord, 30; Heyden, 209.
499. *P. vitellinæ* Linn.—Lake Superior, Kirby, LeConte; Ontario, Bethune. Can. Ent. viii, 191. Europe, arctic and western Siberia; the Amur countries; Heyden, 209.
500. *Agelastica (Sermyle) halensis* Linn., Pr., 1865, 210.—Connecticut (Farmington), LeConte; Louisiana, Summers; Wisconsin, Ulke; west Siberia, common in Europe. T. xx, 131; Heyden, 211.
501. *Galerucella nymphaeæ* Linn., *sagittariæ* Gyll., *marginella* Kirby, *femoralis* Mels., *luctuosa* Mann. (Horn, T. xx, 79).—Peninsula of Kenai, Oregon, California, Fort Simpson, on the McKenzie River, eastward to Hudson Bay and southward in the Atlantic district to Virginia and Texas. Europe, western and eastern Siberia, the Amur. Heyden, 210; Col. Am., 232. In Cat. No. iv, *nymphaeæ* Linn. and *sagittariæ* Fab., represent species. Dr. Geo. H. Horn l. c. unites them. Abundant on *Nymphæa*, *Nuphar* and *Sagittaria*.
502. *G. luteola* Mull., *xanthomelaena* Schrank, *calmariensis* ‡ Fab. not Linn. [*gelatinariæ* Fab.].—This is the latest observed European synonymy for this much confused species, and annuls the Siberian distribution in the first edition. Imported from Europe into the Eastern States, it defoliates the elm. Massachusetts to Virginia, but not recorded as yet from west of the Alleghanies; see Agricultural Rep. 1867, p. 624; Lintner, Insects of N. Y. Rep. v, 234; Insect Life, vols. i–iv.

503. *Crepidodera rufipes* Linn., *erythropus* Mels., T. xvi, 239.—From the Atlantic to eastern Colorado. Europe. Depredates on *Rosaceæ* and *Rubinia*.
504. *C. helixines* Linn., *nana* Say, *violacea* Mels., *areola*, *opulenta* Lec.—Abundant on *Rosaceæ* and *Salic* from the Atlantic to the Pacific; Europe, Siberia. Heyden, 211 and 1885.
505. *C. modeeri* Linn., var. *mancula* Lec.—Hudson Bay, Crotch; Detroit and Marquette, Mich., Schwarz; *C. mancula* California, LeConte; Oregon, Crotch; Kansas, Popenoe. Europe, western and arctic Siberia. Heyden, 211. Depredates on aquatic plants.
506. *Phyllotreta sinuata* Stephens, *Zimmermanni* Crotch.—Missouri, Riley, Crotch; Detroit, Schwarz; western Pennsylvania, my collection; the New England States to Missouri, Horn. Europe, Mediterranean countries, eastern Siberia, Japan. Heyden, 211; T. xvi, 295.
507. *Cassida nebulosa* Linn., *affinis* Fab., Ent. News, v, 146.—California (Santa Anna River). Europe, western and eastern Siberia, Amur countries, Turkestan, Persia; var. *tigrina* DeG., Siberia. Heyden, 213; Pochrofska, Heyden, 1885. Depredates on beet.

BRUCHIDÆ.

Obs.—*Bruchus rufimanus* Bohm. has been bred twice in America, once from pea-pods imported from Switzerland (Riley), and once from Windsor beans imported from Europe (Fletcher), but there is no evidence of its acclimatization. *B. lentis* Bohm. was taken by Mr. O. Reinecke, at Buffalo, N. Y., in a provision store, where lentils were kept on sale, and most probably was imported. It is the *rufimanus* of Reinecke and Zesch's catalogue. The American history of these two species is given in Mr. J. A. Lintner's 7th Report on the injurious and other insects of the State of New York, 1891.

508. *Bruchus pisorum* Linn., *pisi* Linn.—Abundant over nearly the entire globe wheresoever peas are cultivated. Apparently cosmopolite, T. iv, 315.
509. *B. chinensis* Linn., *scutellaris* Fab.—“This species appears to have been widely distributed over the entire globe (Horn, l. c. 318).” Probably of Asiatic origin. Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, South America, etc.
510. *B. obtectus* Say, 1831; *legumenarius* (Chevr.) Gyll., 1833; *irresectus* Schon. Fabr., 1839; *pallidipes* Chev. Fabr.: *subellipticus* Woll., 1854; *fabæ* Fitch, 1865; *Breweri* Crotch, 1867; *fabæ* Riley, 1871; *obsoletus* ‡ Horn, 1873; *subarmatus* Janson (? *subarmatus* Gyll.), 1889.—The long disputed point whether *obsoletus* Say, or *obtectus* Say, should be the name of this species is possibly settled. It depredates especially on beans, but has been bred from peas, lentils, chick peas, and the seeds of *Lathyrus sativus* (Psyche vi, 447). It is said by Mr. Fauvel to have originated in Central and South America, whence it has been transported in beans to North America, the Antilles, Madeira, the Canaries, Azores, Europe, circum-Mediterranean, Persia, etc. For its North American history see Lintner l. c.; Can. Ent. xxiv, 162; Insect Life v, 31.

511. *B. quadrimaculatus* Fab., *Baudi* Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1890, 338.—Texas, in beans and cow-peas (*Dolichos* sp.), Riley; Southern States and West India Islands, Horn. Southern France, Ethiopia, Baudi. Mr. Baudi, in his monograph of the genus 1886-87, united this species with *ornatus* Bohm, but in l. c. reinstated it, Psyche vi, 478.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

- Obs.—*Pseudonosoderma amurense* Heyden (Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1885), should be compared with *Phlæodes diabolicus* and *Noserus plicatus*.
512. *Blaps mucronata* Latr.—A few specimens of this European species occurred near Baltimore, Md., Horn. Algeria.
513. *B. similis* Latr.; Can. Ent. xvi, 37; xxi, 101.—Occurred abundantly at Alexandria, Va., but it is doubtful whether it is found there at present. Europe, Asia, Madeira, Canaries. This and *mucronata* were compared with the European forms by Dr. Horn when in Europe.
514. *Upis ceramboides* Linn., *reticulata* Say.—From Hudson Bay southward to Pennsylvania (Nova Scotia, Harrington, *in litt.*; Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Manitoba, Montana). Germany, northern Europe, eastern Siberia, the Amur basin. Tr. Am. Phil. Soc. xiv, 338; Col. Am. 139. 139. Iarzowa Selo, Jenisei, lat. 60° 10'. Nord., 27; Heyden, 146. Northern China.
515. *Tenebrio obscurus* Fab., *tristis* Hald.—This common European species has been introduced into this country by commerce, and is spread from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains; also in eastern and western Siberia, l. c. 345; Heyden, 146. This and the following are cosmopolite.
516. *T. molitor* Linn.—This species, likewise introduced from Europe by commerce, occurs over the United States and Canada from Nova Scotia to Alaska, and southward to Mexico, depredating on flour and stored grain. Eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 146.
517. *Tribolium ferrugineum* Fab.—This and the eight following species have been introduced by commerce, and are found where flour and grain are stored. The occurrence of this species in this country is noted in various places from Florida to Alaska. Europe. Liutner gives a good account of it in 2d Rept. State Entomologist, N. Y., p. 136-39.
518. *T. confusum* Duval, *ferrugineum* Muls. not Fab.—Pennsylvania (Allegheny), Kansas, District of Columbia, France, Germany, Italy, Siberia. Cosmopolite. Differs from *ferrugineum* Fab., by the last three joints of the antennæ less thickened, the absence of the thoracic impressions and more convex and less elongate form.
519. *T. madens* Charp.—Though widely distributed in this country, this species does not appear to be common. I have specimens from New Mexico and Hamilton, Canada; Ottawa, Harrington; Marquette, Mich., Schwarz; here in Pennsylvania. Southern Europe.
520. *Gnathocerus cornutus* Fab.—Occurred in California, inside of an army biscuit, Horn, l. c. 336; Alaska, Mann., 1852. Louisiana, Summers. Southern California, Coquillett; cosmopolite.
521. *Echocerus maxillosus* Fab.—Common here, and in many places throughout the United States and Canada (Florida, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee; Alaska). Madeira, southern France.

522. *Alphitobius diaperinus* Panz., Cat. iv (*A. ovatus* Herbst., *diaperinus* Muls.). Fauvel.—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, Arizona, Wickham; cosmopolite.
523. *A. piceus* Oliv., *fagi* Panz., *granivorus* Muls., Cat. iv (*A. piceus* Oliv., *mauritanicus* Fab., *diaperinus* Panz.), Fauvel.—Alaska, Pennsylvania, Florida Louisiana; cosmopolite.
524. *Alphitophagus bifasciatus* Say, *4-pustulatus* Steph., *populi* Redtb., *pictus* Men.—Abundant from the Atlantic to the Pacific, breeding in the waste and dust in feed stores. Temperate and southern Europe, Barbary, Cautasia.
525. *Palorus depressus* Fab.—Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Kansas, Mexico, South America, Europe. Occurs where meal and grain are stored.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

526. *Xylita lævigata* Hellen., *decolorata* Rand., *buprestoides* Payk., *discolor* Fab. Maine, Canada, the Lake Superior region; Cincinnati, Dury. Central and northern Europe, western Siberia. Heyden, 148; var. (*nigricans*) *punctulata* Mhm., arctic Siberia. Heyden, 224.
527. *Serropalpus barbatus* Schall., *striatus* Hellen., *substriatus*, *obsoletus* Hald.—The northern part of the continent from Maine to Alaska (New York, West Virginia, mountainous Pennsylvania, Canada, Michigan, Lake Superior region, Manitoba, Oregon, Colorado). Central and northern Europe, western and eastern Siberia. Heyden, 148; Mann., 1852.
528. *Hypulus* (*Phlæotria*, *Dircæa*) *vaudoueri* Muls., *fusca* Lec.—(Widely diffused, but not commonly met with. Extends from Nova Scotia to California, and as far south as North Carolina, Horn, T. xv, 41) Michigan, Schwarz; Lake Superior, Virginia and North Carolina, LeConte. Two specimens occurred here. Europe.

PYTHIDÆ.

529. *Pytho depressus* Linn., *americanus* Kirby, ? *deplanatus* Mann., 1853.—My European examples of *depressus* are inseparable from *americanus*. The individuals of both countries vary greatly in color and secondary structural characters. The mountainous regions from Canada to North Carolina, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas; arctic and all Siberia, northern and alpine Europe. Heyden, 156. *Deplanatus* occurs on the Yukon, Alaska.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

530. *Narcedes melanura* Linn., *Oedem. apicalis* Say.—Common eastward from the Alleghanies, but rare in western Pennsylvania; Ohio (Cincinnati), Kansas, California. Yucatan, Europe, Caucasia, Siberia, Japan. Heyden, 156.

ANTHICIDÆ.

531. *Anthicus floralis* Linn.—This species and the following have, till lately, been confused in American collections, which renders the records of distributions of no value. In my collection are examples from Canada, Massachusetts, Florida, southern California and here, Allegheny, Pa. It may be separated from *A. formicarius* by the two minute approximate tubercles on the anterior margin of the thorax; cosmopolite.

532. *A. formicarius* Goeze, *formicoides* Geoff, [*basilaris* Say], ♂ *quisquilius* Thoms., Cat. iv.—(*A. basilaris* Say, *quisquilius* Thoms.) Fauvel. The examples in my collection are from Canada, Massachusetts and Florida. Probably introduced from Europe.

PYROCHROIDÆ.

533. *Pyrochroa fuscicollis* Mann., Bull. Mosc. 1854, iv, 301.—Alaska, Horn T. xv, 48. Eastern Siberia to Kamschatka. Heyden, 149. Described and figured by Motschulsky, Col. Am., 143.

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

534. *Barynotus Schoenherr* Zett., Can. Ent. xxiii, 21.—New Foundland, Nova Scotia, Harrington, Ulke. Sweden, Lapland.
535. *Brachyderes incanus* Linn., C. 439.—Occurred at St. Louis, Mo., northern and central Europe.
536. *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* Fab.—Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Canada (Quebec), Vancouver Island, B. C. St. Helena, northern and central Europe. Probably native, Schwarz *et alii*. Rep. Ent. and Bot. Cent. Exp. Farm, Canada, 1893, separat. p. 29, Fletcher. Horn, Mon. p. 61.
537. *O. singularis* Linn., *picipes* Fab., *granulatus* Hbst.—Brookline, Mass. Europe
538. *O. ovatus* Linn., *ligneus* † Horn.—Introduced originally from Europe into the New England States, probably in cemetery shrubbery; it has spread westward to Iowa. Nova Scotia, Harrington, *in litt.*; Ottawa, Canada; Detroit, Mich. Abundant here, and known popularly as *the graveyard bug*. It also inhabits arctic Siberia on the Jenisei, and the more southern parts of western Siberia. Heyden, 157; Horn, l. c. 61; Nord., 28.
539. *O. rugifrons* Gyll.—Several examples of this northern European species were taken at Sydney, Nova Scotia, by Mr. W. H. Harrington, and determined by Dr. D. Sharp, England, to be a slight variety. *O. rugifrons* Horn (Mon. 62), occurring in the Middle States, seems to be different.
540. *O. nodosus* Fab., *dubius* Stroem., *maurus* Gyll., Cat. iv (*O. dubius* Stroem., *maurus* Gyll., *nodosus* Fab.), Fauvel.—Greenland, Fabricius. Iceland, mountainous and northern Europe.
541. *O. alpinus* Richter, *monticola* Germ., *lævigatus* Gyll., Cat. iv (*O. arcticus* Fab., *alpinus* Richter, *monticola* Germ.) Fauvel.—Greenland, Fabricius. ? Iceland, northern and mountainous Europe.
542. *Phyllobius calcaratus* Fab., ? *glaucus* Scop.—Taken once in Canada, and its occurrence may have been accidental; Horn, l. c. 104. No record of its further occurrence has been observed. Europe.
543. *Sciaphilus asperatus* Bond., *muricatus* Fab.—Brookline, Mass., on *Populus balsamifera*, Bowditch; Sydney, Nova Scotia. Determined by Dr. Sharp, Harrington, Psyche v, 137.
544. *Barypithes pellucidus* Bohm.—Taken abundantly on Staten Island and at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Germany, France, common around Paris at the base of the cultivated strawberry, Ent. Am. iii, 188.
545. *Strophosomus coryli* Fab.—This is likewise common in Europe. It was also taken by Mr. Bowditch, at Brookline, by sifting, and by Mr. H. B. Baily, at South Orange, N. J., on *Betula lenta*, Psyche v, 137. I have specimens taken in one of the New England States in July, 1888.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

546. *Sitones lineellus* BOND., *indifferens*, *scissifrons* SAY.—Kansas, Texas, Lec. Sweden, Germany, the eastern Amur, Behring Island. Mon. 114; Heyden, 184. Vega Exp. 67.
547. *S. hispidulus* Germ., *hæmorrhoidalis* Schon.—Observed first at Long Branch, N. J., about 1875; this species has spread inland, till now (1894) it has reached Pittsburg, Pa. General in Europe and Siberia. Heyden, 161. Depredates on *Trifolium*.
548. *S. flavescens* Marsh., *caninus* Gyll.—Pennsylvania, Florida, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; Marquette and Detroit, Mich., Schwarz; New York, Reinecke; Canada and Nova Scotia, Harrington. It is general in Europe. Asia (Turkestan, Mongolia, western Siberia), Barbary. Heyden, 161; depredates on several species of *Trifolium*.
549. *S. tibialis* Herbst., var. *ambigua* Schon.—This species is likewise widely diffused, and is probably native, occurring from Canada to Vancouver, and down the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico (Kansas, Dakota, Hudson Bay Territory, Canada, LeConte; New York, Reinecke; Kansas and New Mexico, Snow; Michigan and everywhere in the mountains of Colorado at from 7000-11,500 feet, Schwarz; Vancouver, Taylor). Europe, Crimea, Turkestan. Heyden, 161. There are many varieties.
550. *S. crinitus* Oliv., ?*seniculus* Mann.—Oregon, LeConte; l. c. 115. Europe, Siberia, Amurland. Heyden, 161; Chabarofka, Heyden, 1887; *seniculus* occurs in California, Mann.
- Mr. Fauvel cites the opinion of Mr. Bedel, Faun. Seine vi, 251, 252, that *tibialis* Herbst. is perhaps the true *lineellus* Bond., and that *tibialis* LeConte is not that of Herbst; also that *crinitus* Herbst is *seniculus* Mann. All this, however, is opinionative, and the above synonymy is permitted to stand awaiting the necessary comparisons. The American species of this genus require a competent monographer. For other opinions see Mr. Casey. An. N. Y. Acad. Sci. iv, 279, etc.
551. *Lepidophorus lineaticollis* Kirby.—Behring Strait, the Yukon, peninsula of Kenai, New Mexico, Colorado. Pitlekaj, Nunamo, and St. Lawrence Bay on the Asiatic side of Behring Strait. Mann., 1853; Vega Exp. 34 and 54.
552. *Phytonomus punctatus* Fab., *opimus* Lec.—New York, Canada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia (apparently imported). Europe, Barbary, western Siberia; Heyden, 165. Depredates on clover. Discovered in 1881 in western New York; it has gradually spread, till in 1894 it has reached the States mentioned above. T. ix, p. xxxvi; Lintner, 1st Rep. 247; Can. Ent. xvi, 144, 182, 209, 215. Webster.
553. *P. elongatus* Payk.—Inhabits Greenland, central and northern Europe, and western Siberia. Mon. 125; Heyden, 166.
554. *P. nigrirostris* Fab., *viridis* Provancher.—Has been imported into some of the Eastern States from Europe, and appears to have a taste for clover. Massachusetts, Blanchard; Michigan, Schwarz; Canada, Harrington; New Brunswick, Fletcher, Can. Ent. xvi, 215, 217; circa-Mediterranean.

555. *Lepyrus palustris* Scop., *colon* Fab.—Mt. Washington, N. H., Austin; Hudson Bay region, lat. 65° Kirby; the Nelson and Churchill Rivers, Bell; New Mexico, Horn, list of insects taken by Thomas. Europe and western Siberia. Heyden, 174.
556. *Hylobius piceus* DeG., *pineti* Fab., *pinicola* Coup., *heros* Lec. (undescribed) L. S.—Michigan, Schwarz; Lake Superior, Hudson Bay Territory and Canada, LeConte. Central and northern Europe; western and eastern Siberia. Mon. 139; Heyden, 174; Nord., 28; Heyden, 1885.
557. *Grypoidius equiseti* Fab.—Canada, Kansas and the north shore of Lake Superior, LeConte, l. c. 163; Michigan, Schwarz; Ottawa, Canada, Harrington; Hamilton, Canada (my specimens); Iowa, Washington, Wyoming, Wickham. Europe, arctic and west Siberia; Dauria. Heyden, 174; Nord., 28.
558. *G. brunneirostris* Fab.—Oregon, Mon. 163; Veta Pass, Col., at 9200 feet, Schwarz; my specimens are from Wyoming; northern and central Europe.
559. *Notaris (Erycus) æthiops* Fab., var. *rufipes* Mots., var. *morio* Mann.—*Æthiops* is found in Europe northward from Germany: Siberia (Salair, Altai Mountains); Heyden, 175; var. *lapponicus* Faust., Lapland; var. *rufipes*, in the eastern Amur countries, Col. Am. 158; var. *morio*, in North America (peninsula of Kenai, Kadiak, Vancouver, Great Slave Lake, Canada. All these forms have been united by Faust. Bull. Mosc. 1882, 420.
560. *Tanysphyrus lemnæ* Payk.—This minute beetle is excessively abundant here in all ponds that produce *Lemna*. Michigan, Schwarz; Canada, Harrington. Mon. 178; Can. Ent. xvi, 136. Europe, northern Asia, Japan.
561. *Acalyptus carpin* Herbst., var. *sericeus* Gyll.—Hudson Bay, Lec. Cat.; Canada, Harrington; Michigan, Massachusetts, LeConte; Wisconsin. Kansas, New Jersey, Dietz; Illinois, Pennsylvania, my collection. Europe, Chabarofka (Amur); P. Am. P. xvii, 621; T. xviii, 271; Heyden, 1887.
562. *Anthonomus pomorum* Linn., Dietz, T. xviii, 204. One example occurred in Ohio. Europe.
563. *Elleschus bipunctatus* Linn.; Dietz, l. c. p. 264.—Canada, Michigan. Europe; P. Am. P., 261.
564. *E. scanicus* Payk., var. *pallidesignatus* Gyll.; Dietz, l. c. 264, Hazleton, Pa. (Dietz's type); Allegheny, Pa. (a variety). Probably introduced from Europe. 'The *E. bipunctatus*, of the first edition, cited in Can. Ent. xvi, 107, is this species, *vide* Dietz.
565. *Rhynchænus salicis* Linn., *bifasciatus* Fab., *subhirtus* Horn.—Illinois, Horn; Wisconsin, California, Dietz l. c. 267. Europe, Siberia; Heyden, 177.
566. *Nanophyes pallidulus* Grav., Mon. 220.—Louisiana; Alamosa, in the Rocky Mountains, Schwarz. Italy, southern France. Mr. Bedel doubts the correctness of the determination, Fn. Seine, vi, 200.
567. *Cionus scrophulariæ* Linn., Mon. 220; Say, ed. Lec. i, 287.—United States, Say; Louisiana, Summers. Europe, western Siberia. Heyden, 177; Can. Ent. vi, 137.

568. *Gymnetron tetrum* Fab., *verbasci* Duf.—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Canada, France, Germany, southern Europe, Mediterranean countries, southern parts of eastern and western Siberia. Heyden, 177.
569. *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* Linn.—New Jersey, New York (Staten Island); Ent. Am. iii, 123; Can. Ent. xxiii, 221. Europe, west and east Siberia, Japan. Heyden, 176.
570. *Cnemogonus epilobii* Payk.—British Columbia and Great Slave Lake, Mon. 269. Marquette and Isle Royal in Lake Superior, Schwarz. Northern and central Europe.
571. *Ceutorhynchus rapæ* Gyll.—Canada, Middle and Western States, Mon. 274 (Illinois, Michigan, New York, Kansas, Snow). Central and northern Europe.
572. *C. erysomi* Fab., var. *chloropterus* Steph., var. *cyaneus* Weise.—New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Ulke *in litt.*; Europe, var. *cyaneus* occurs in eastern Siberia (Blagowestschensk). Heyden, 1887.
573. *C. sulcicollis* Payk., *cyaneipennis* Germ., Cat. iv.—Ithaca, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md. Europe. Illinois, my collection; Idaho, Wickham.
574. *Phytobius velatus* Beck, *Eubrichius aquaticus* Thoms.—Detroit (Michigan), Mon. 281; Schwarz, P. W. i, 75 and ii, 165. Vancouver Island (determined for Mr. Wickham by Mr. Ulke), northern and central Europe. Mr. Schwarz l. c. 1st cit. was misled by a false type.
575. *Rhinoncus pericarpus* Linn., *triangularis* Say, Cat. iv.—This European species is widely distributed eastward from the Rocky Mountains, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Canada, Harrington *in litt.* Asia (west Siberia, Turcomania; var. *conjectus* Sch. Siberia). Heyden, 178.
576. *R. pyrrhopus* Boh.—Abundant from the Atlantic to New Mexico on various *Polygonum*. Individually, there is much variableness in color, and in the coarseness of the thoracic punctuation. Amurland (Chabarofka). Heyden, 1887.
- Obs.—*Inconspetus* Herbst. recorded from southwestern Iowa, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa iii, 234, is probably an error, as specimens sent to me by Mr. Wickham as this species, were examples of *R. pericarpus*. The European example, with which the comparison was made, was probably the *inconspetus* of authors, which is a synonym of *pericarpus*, and not with the true *inconspetus* of Herbst, which seems to be the species subsequently described by Fabricius as *gramineus*, and so known till recently.
577. *Baris scolopacea* Germ.—Taken abundantly by Mr. Seeber near Philadelphia, Pa. Central Europe.

BRENTHIDÆ.

578. *Cylas formicarius* Fab.—*Otidocephalus elegantulus* Summers.—This singular insect lives on the roots of the sweet potato, and occurs in the Southern States (Florida, Louisiana), from which I have specimens. Cuba, Madagascar, India, Cochin China. Mon. 327.

CALANDRIDÆ.

579. *Calandra oryzae* Linn., var. *zea-mais* Mots.—This species is cosmopolite, and in this country is distributed from Florida to Alaska, depredating on grain of all kinds. Siberia and the Amur country to Kamtschatka. Heyden, 179. Var. *zea-mais* occurs in Florida and Texas. Length .128-.136 inch. An. N. Y. Acad. Sci. vi, 686.
580. *C. granaria* Linn., *remotepunctata* Gyll.—North America generally; cosmopolite. Mr. Casey unites these forms, I think, correctly; typical forms of each can be selected, but the great mass of individuals refuse to be separated, l. c. 686.
581. *Codiosoma (Phlaeophagus) spadix* Herbst.—Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N. Y., in a plank in the sand between tide lines, Julich. Ent. Am. iv, 35. Shores of the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas, Madeira.

SCOLYTIDÆ.

582. *Platypus cylindricus* Fab.—Carolina, Chapuis. Europe, northern Africa, Java. This species has not been rediscovered, but is inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Fauvel.
583. *Hypothenemus eruditus* West., *hispidulus* Lec.—This species is spread by commerce. I find it here depredating on various foreign nuts in the shells of which it breeds. Mines in the pith and wood of dead twigs and vines; infests honey suckle, Hopkins, Cat. Scolyt. West Virginia. Probably of African origin.
584. *Xyloterus lineatus* Oliv., *bivittatus*, *rustitarsis* Kirby, ♂ *cavifrons* Mann.—Peninsula of Kenai, Sitkha, Queen Charlotte Island, Vancouver Island eastward to Hudson Bay and Maine, and southward to North Carolina, New Mexico and California. Temperate and northern Europe, Siberia. Heyden, 183.
585. *Xyleborus xylographus* Say, *saxeseni* Ratz.—From the Atlantic to the Pacific in the pine regions. Europe.
Obs.—*Pityophagus sparsus* Lec. = *Pityogenes chalcographus* Linn., requires confirmation. Ent. Am. ii, 41.
586. *X. dispar* Fab., ♀ *pyri* Peck, ♂ *obesus* Lec.—For this synonymy see P. W. i, 44 and ii, 62; Insect Life ii, 280; Nova Scotia; Canada to Virginia. Europe, western Siberia. Heyden, 183.
587. *Cryphalus jalappæ* Letz.—This species is widely distributed by commerce, probably originating in South America. Its occurrence in this country is probably only occasional. Europe (imported from South America).
588. *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* Fab.—Which lives in dates and areca nuts, is sometimes brought into this country with these fruits. Ent. Am. ii, 42.
589. *Dryocetes autographus* Ratz., *septentrionis* Mann., *semicastaneus* Mann.—“Alaska, Queen Charlotte Island, Canada; Virginia; under pine bark,” Mon. 361. Mr. Schwarz took it at Detroit, Mich., and in the Lake Superior region, and agrees with Eichoff's synonymy. Ent. Am. ii, 42. Europe.

590. *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratz.—Probably introduced from Europe, it is in many places from the Atlantic to the Mississippi very destructive to peach, cherry and other fruit trees. Another species, only separable from it by microscopy, breeds in dead hickory limbs. Can. Ent. xvi, 161; xvii, 48; Pr. Ent. Soc. Wash. i, 30. Turkestan, Heyden, 182.
591. *Crypturgus pusillus* Gyll., *atomus* Lec.—“Canada, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia Length .04 inch.” Mon. 387; Ent. Am. ii, 56. Europe, Japan.
- Obs.—*Hylurgus piniperda* Linn., *analogus* Lec., a subcosmopolite species, was found once in New York, and having never been duplicated, has been erased from the American catalogue.
592. *Hylastes glabratus* Zett., *decumanus* Er., *pinifex* Fitch.—Queen Charlotte Island, Lake Superior, Canada, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York. Northern and mountainous Europe, eastern Siberia, the Amur. Heyden, 182; Col. Am. 156.
593. *Hylastes trifolli* Mull., *obscurus* Marsh.—This European beetle was first discovered in this country in 1878 in Yates County, N. Y., depredating on clover, and is now spread westward to Indiana. Lintner, 1st Rep. N. Y., 247; Riley, Rep. Dept. Agric. 1878; Am. Entomologist iii, 180. Webster, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. 1892, p. 84.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

594. *Aræocerus fasciculatus* DeG., *coffæe* Fab., *capillicornis* Say.—This species is cosmopolite, being carried from place to place by commerce. In this country it occurs in many places on both sides of the continent. I have specimens from Florida, New York and Oregon.

An analysis of the distribution given for the species here enumerated shows that a certain number are at present known only from North America and northern Asia, a certain number from North America and Europe, while the large remainder occurs in all of the three divisions, many of which extend to other portions of the globe, or are cosmopolitan or subcosmopolitan, being distributed extensively by commerce.

Though the subject is beset with doubts and difficulties, an attempt is made in the subjoined lists to separate the species into divisions to represent their probable origin in North America relatively with other portions of the globe. Species which apparently were in North America at the time of its discovery by Columbus are set down as native.

Future investigations and discoveries may add to or extract from these lists which represent only the opinion of the writer founded on deductions from the distribution of each species as recorded in this catalogue. Species cosmopolite, or tending to become so through commerce, are separated from the fourth and shown in a special list.

The number of families represented is 50, the same as in the first edition; the number of genera 299, and the number of species 594.

Species equally native in North America and in northern Asia not yet observed as occurring in Europe—49 species.

Cychrus angusticollis
Carbus vietinghovi
C. mæander
Notiophilus sibiricus
Nebria carbonaria
N. bifara
Bembidium breve
Pterostichus punctatissimus
P. mandibularis
P. empetricola
?P. confusus
P. quadricollis
P. subexaratus
Amara eschscholtzii
A. melanogastrica
A. hyperborea
A. glacialis
A. littoralis
A. remotestriata
Platynus bicolor
Stenolophus ochropezus
Agabus tristis
Dytiscus dauricus
Lyrosoma opacum
Quedius sublimbatus

Stenus parallelopedus
Tachinus arcticus
Homalium strigipenne
Hippodamia parenthesis
Coccinella monticola
C. tricuspis
Halyzia 12-maculata
Cœnoscelis cryptophaga
Atomaria kamtschatika
Hypocopris formicetorum
Peltastica tuberculata
Meristhus scobinula
Cryptohypnus littoralis
C. barbatus
C. nocturnus
Campylus variabilis
Corymbites sericeus
C. semivittatus
Melanophila guttata
Aphodius aleutus
Phytodecta arctica
Pyrochroa fuscicollis
Lepidophorus lineaticollis
?Rhinoneus pyrrhopus

Species native in North America and northern Asia occurring in Europe—277 species.

Carabus truncaticollis
C. hummeli
Elaphrus riparius
E. lapponicus
Diachila arctica
Blethisa multipunctata
Loricera cærulescens
Notiophilus aquaticus
Nebria nivalis
N. frigida
Dyschirius æneus
Bembidium littorale
B. ustulatum
B. grapei
B. lampros
B. dentellum
B. assimile
B. quadrimaculatum

Tachys nanus
Patrobus septentrionis
Trechus rubens
Pterostichus vitreus
P. arcticola
Amara apicaria
A. erratica
A. interstitialis
A. brunnea
Badister bipustulatus
Platynus obscurus
P. impressus
P. bogemanni
P. 4-punctatus
Blechnus glabratus
Miscodera arctica
Tachycellus cognatus
Haliplus ruficollis

<i>Hygrotus inæqualis</i>	<i>Silpha opaca</i>
<i>Cœlambus impressopunctatus</i>	<i>Ptereloma forstrœmi</i>
<i>Deronectes griseostriatus</i>	<i>Homotola plana</i>
<i>Hydroporus alpinus</i>	<i>Amischa analis</i>
<i>H. septentrionalis</i>	<i>Colpodota sordida</i>
<i>H. sanmarkii</i>	<i>C. parva</i>
<i>H. longicornis</i>	<i>C. fungi</i>
<i>H. obscurus</i>	<i>Athetha picipennis</i>
<i>H. fuscipennis</i>	<i>A. palustris</i>
? <i>H. glabriusculus</i>	<i>Liogluta graminicola</i>
<i>H. tartaricus</i>	<i>Aleochara lata</i>
<i>H. melanocephalus</i>	<i>A. fuscipes</i>
<i>H. tristis</i>	<i>A. mœrens</i>
<i>H. palustris</i>	<i>A. morion</i>
<i>H. oblongus</i>	<i>A. nitida</i>
<i>Ilybius ater</i>	<i>Dasyglossa prospera</i>
<i>I. subæneus</i>	<i>Gyrophæna bihamata</i>
<i>I. angustior</i>	<i>Gymnusa brevicollis</i>
<i>I. fuliginosus</i>	<i>Myllæna dubia</i>
<i>Agabus congener</i>	<i>M. minuta</i>
<i>A. nigripalpis</i>	<i>Quedius fulgidus</i>
<i>A. confinis</i>	<i>Q. erythrogaster</i>
<i>A. arcticus</i>	<i>Q. lævigatus</i>
<i>A. nigroæneus</i>	<i>Q. molochinus</i>
<i>Rhantus notatus</i>	<i>Q. fulvicollis</i>
<i>R. bistriatus</i>	<i>Creophilus maxillosus</i>
<i>Colymbetes paykulli</i>	<i>Philonthus politus</i>
<i>C. dolobratius</i>	<i>P. umbratilis</i>
<i>Eretes sticticus</i>	<i>P. debilis</i>
<i>Hydaticus stagnalis</i>	<i>P. varians</i>
<i>Dytiscus circumcinctus</i>	<i>P. longicornis</i>
<i>D. marginalis</i>	<i>P. discoideus</i>
<i>D. lapponicus</i>	<i>P. fulvipes</i>
<i>Graphoderes cinereus</i>	<i>P. micans</i>
<i>Gyrinus minutus</i>	<i>P. cyanipennis</i>
<i>G. marinus</i>	<i>P. sordidus</i>
<i>G. opacus</i>	<i>P. cephalotes</i>
<i>Helophorus tuberculatus</i>	<i>P. ventralis</i>
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i>	<i>P. nigrutilus</i>
<i>Cercyon littoralis</i>	<i>Xantholinus punctulatus</i>
<i>C. quisquilius</i>	<i>Leptacinus batychrus</i>
<i>C. marinus</i>	<i>Baptolinus longiceps</i>
<i>C. lateralis</i>	<i>Stenus bipunctatus</i>
<i>C. analis</i>	<i>S. juno</i>
<i>C. lugubris</i>	<i>S. pumilio</i>
<i>C. tristis</i>	<i>S. nanus</i>
<i>Cryptopleurum minutum</i>	<i>S. humilis</i>
<i>Necrophorus vespilloides</i>	<i>S. alpicola</i>
<i>Silpha lapponica</i>	<i>S. canaliculatus</i>
<i>S. trituberculata</i>	<i>S. morio</i>

<i>Stenus tarsalis</i>	<i>Coccinella transversoguttata</i>
<i>S. argus</i>	<i>C. 11-punctata</i>
<i>Lathrobium quadratum</i>	<i>Adalia frigida</i>
<i>L. terminatum</i>	<i>A. bipunctata</i>
<i>Tachinus basalis</i>	<i>Anatis ocellata</i>
<i>T. elongatus</i>	<i>Halyzia 14-guttata</i>
<i>Tachyporus jocosus</i>	<i>Scymnus arcuatus</i>
<i>T. chrysomelinus</i>	<i>Silvanus bidentatus</i>
<i>T. nitidulus</i>	<i>Pediacus fuscus</i>
<i>Cilea silphoides</i>	<i>Læmophlæus testaceus</i>
<i>Conurus littoreus</i>	<i>Dendrophagus crenatus</i>
<i>C. bipustulatus</i>	<i>Henoticus serratus</i>
<i>C. pubescens</i>	<i>Cryptophagus lapponicus</i>
<i>Briocharis cingulatus</i>	<i>? Atomaria apicalis</i>
<i>Bolitobius pygmæus</i>	<i>Dermestes lardarius</i>
<i>Mycetoporus splendidus</i>	<i>D. cadaverinus</i>
<i>M. brunneus</i>	<i>D. vulpinus</i>
<i>Bledius opacus</i>	<i>Anthrenus museorum</i>
<i>Oxytelus sculptus</i>	<i>Orphilus niger</i>
<i>O. rugosus</i>	<i>Hister merdarius</i>
<i>O. lacqueatus</i>	<i>H. bimaculatus</i>
<i>O. nitidulus</i>	<i>Gnathoncus rotundatus</i>
<i>Trogophlæus riparius</i>	<i>Epuræa æstiva</i>
<i>T. corticinus</i>	<i>E. boreella</i>
<i>T. pusillus</i>	<i>Megligethes brassicæ</i>
<i>T. gracilis</i>	<i>Cryptarcha strigata</i>
<i>Porrhodites fenestralis</i>	<i>Enicmus minutus</i>
<i>Geodromicus plagiatus</i>	<i>E. consimilis</i>
<i>Acidota crenata</i>	<i>Lathridius constrictus</i>
<i>A. quadrata</i>	<i>L. nodifer</i>
<i>Arpedium gyllenhalli</i>	<i>Corticaria ferruginea</i>
<i>A. quadrum</i>	<i>Ostoma ferrugineum</i>
<i>A. brachypterum</i>	<i>O. grossum</i>
<i>Larithmæum atrocephalum</i>	<i>Cytilus sericeus</i>
<i>Olophrum fuscum</i>	<i>Byrrhus murinus</i>
<i>Pycnoglypta lurida</i>	<i>B. fasciatus</i>
<i>Homalium cæsum</i>	<i>Cyphon variabilis</i>
<i>H. lapponicum</i>	<i>C. padi</i>
<i>H. pusillum</i>	<i>? C. coarctus</i>
<i>H. foraminosum</i>	<i>Cryptohypnus hyperboreus</i>
<i>H. florale</i>	<i>Elater nigrinus</i>
<i>Protinus brachypterus</i>	<i>Melanotus castanipes</i>
<i>Megarthus sinuaticollis</i>	<i>Athous undulatus</i>
<i>Micropeplus tessera</i>	<i>Paranomus costalis</i>
<i>Trichopteryx sericans</i>	<i>Corymbetes sjælandicus</i>
<i>T. atomaria</i>	<i>C. nigricornis</i>
<i>Anisosticta strigata</i>	<i>C. rugosus</i>
<i>Adonia variegata</i>	<i>Chalcophora mariana</i>
<i>Hippodamia 13-punctata</i>	<i>Melanophila appendiculata</i>
<i>Coccinella trifasciata</i>	<i>Eros aurora</i>

Necrobia violacea
Dinoderus substriatus
Aphodius fossor
A. rufipes
Trox scaber
Tragosoma depsarium
Rhagium inquisitor
Acmæops pratensis
Leptura 6-maculata
L. canadensis
Adoxus obscurus
Entomoscelis adonidis
Prasocurus phellandrii
Phædon armoracæ
Gastroidea polygona
G. viridula
Melasoma lapponica
Phytodecta pallida
P. viminalis
Phyllodecta vulgatissima
P. vitellinæ

Galerucella nymphææ
Crepidodera hexilines
C. modeeri
Upis ceramoides
Xylita lævigata
Serropalpus barbatus
Pytho depressus
Sitones lineellus
?S. tibialis
Phytonomus elongatus
Lepyryus palustris
Hypomolyx piceus
Grypidius equiseti
Erycus æthiops
Acalyptus carpini
Tanysphyrus lemnæ
Centorhynchus erysimi
Rhinoncus pericarpus
Xyloterus lineatus
Hylastes glabratus

Species native in North America and Europe not at present known to occur in northern Asia—50 species.

Nomius pygmæus
Deronectes depressus
Colymbetes grœnlandicus
Hydaticus lævipennis
Cercyon depressus
Platypsyllus castoris
Leptinus testaceus
Sphærites glabratus
Atheta aquatica
Alecochara verna
Microglossa suturalis
Actobius cinerascens
Baptolinus longiceps
Dianous cærulescens
Stenus montivagus
Tachinus pallipes
Bolitobius exoletus
Pseudopsis sulcata
Trogophlœus memnonius
Ochtheophilus biimpressus
Olophrum rotundicolle
Protinus limbatus
P. atomarius
Ptenidium pusillum
P. atomaroides

Trichopteryx ambigua
T. fascicularis
Actinopteryx fucicola
Smicrus flicicornis
Rhysodes exaratus
Prostomis mandibularis
Pedacus depressus
Atomaria fuscicollis
Epuræa terminalis
Ips 4-guttatus
Melanophthalma distinguenda
Ostoma oblongum
Calitys scabra
Simplocaria metallica
Corymbites virens
C. cruciatus
Laricobius erichsonii
Melasoma tremulæ
Otiorynchus nodosus
O. alpinus
Grypidius brunneirostris
Cnemogonus epilobii
Phytobius velatus
Xyleborus xylographus
Dryocœtes autographus

Species probably introduced into North America now acclimated, occurring in Europe, and those marked with a * likewise in Asia. Many of these are cosmopolite, or becoming so, through commerce—216 species.

Carabus granulatus
C. nemoralis
Leistus piceus
 * *Clivina fossor*
Trechus rubens
Licinus granulatus
 ? *Badister bipustulatus*
Pristonychus complanatus
P. terricola
 *? *Perigona nigriceps*
 * *Plochionus pallens*
 * *Spæridium scarabæoides*
Dactylosternum abdominale
 * *Cercyon unipunctatus*
 * *C. hæmorrhoidalis*
 * *C. melanocephalus*
 * *C. pygmæus*
 * *C. nigriceps*
C. granarius
Colon bidentatum
 * *Bryaxis sanguinea*
 * *Falagria longipes*
Dinaræa angustula
 * *Amischa cavifrons*
Atheta coriaria
A. divisa
 * *A. oraria*
 * *Aloconota sulcifrons*
Phlæopora latens
Aleochara puberula
Leptusa hæmorrhoidalis
 * *Placusa complanata*
P. tachyporoides
Oligota parva
O. pusilla
O. pumilio
 * *Gyrophæna affinis*
G. polita
Gymnusa variegata
Myllæna infuscata
Acylophorus glabricollis
 * *Staphylinus erythropterus*
S. cæsareus
Ocypus ater
Philonthus fuscipennis

Philonthus thermarum
P. quisquiliarius
Bismus procerulus
Cafius sericeus
Xantholinus fulgidus
Leptacinus parumpunctatus
Medon ochraceus
M. obsoletus
M. debilicornis
Hypocyptus longicornis
H. læviusculus
Tachyporus macropterus
Mycetoporus punctus
M. punctipennis
Oxytelus tetracaratus
Trogophloeus fuliginosus
Coprophilus striatulus
Orochares angustata
Homalium rivulare
Mycetæa hirta
Aglenus brunneus
Murmidius ovalis
Silvanus surinamensis
Cathartus gemellatus
C. cassiæ
C. advena
Nausibius clavicornis
Læmophloeus alternans
L. ferrugineus
L. pusillus
L. fractipennis
Cryptomorpha desjardinsii
 * *Cryptophagus cellaris*
 * *C. saginatus*
 * *C. acutangulus*
 * *Cænoscelis ferruginea*
Typhæa fumata
Dermestes carnivorus
D. elongatus
D. frischii
Attagenus piceus
A. pellio
Anthrenus scrophulariæ
A. verbasci
A. fuscus

Carcinops 14-striatus
Brachypterus urticæ
Cercus bipustulatus
Carpophilus hemipterus
C. dimidiatus
Nitidula bipunctata
N. rufipes
Omosita colon
O. discoidea
Holoparamesus singularis
Lathridius productus
Cartodere filiformis
C. ruficollis
C. pubescens
C. fulva
C. serrata
C. elongata
Melanophthalma similata
Tenebrioides mauritanicus
** Monotoma picipes*
M. 4-foveata
M. longicollis
Anthaxia salicis
Lamprohiza splendidula
Malachius æneus
Opilus domesticus
Tarsostenus univittatus
Necrobia rufipes
N. ruficollis
Gibbium psyllodes
Mezium americanum
Sphæricus gibboides
Ptinus fur
P. brunneus
** Ernobius mollis*
Xestobium rufovillosum
** Sitodrepa panicea*
Nicobium hirtum
Lasioderma testaceum
** Eudecatomus reticulatus*
Dinoderus pusillus
Onthophagus nuchicornis
Aphodius erraticus
** A. fimetarius*
** A. putridus*
** A. granarius*
** A. lividus*
** A. inquinatus*
** A. depressus*
** A. prodromus*

Oxyomus sylvestris
** Pleurophorus cæsus*
** Hybosorus illigeri*
** Tropinota hirta*
Hylotrupes bajulus
Phymatodes testaceus
P. lividus
Gracilia minuta
Neoclytus erythrocephalus
Zengophora scutellaris
Crioceris asparagi
C. 12-punctata
Sermyla halensis
Galerucella luteola
Crepidodera rufipes
Phyllotreta sinuata
Cassida nebulosa
Bruchus pisorum
B. chinensis
B. obtectus
B. 4-maculatus
Blaps mucronata
B. similis
** Tenebrio obscurus*
** T. molitor*
Trilobium ferrugineum
T. confusum
T. madens
Gnathocerus cornutus
Echocerus maxillosus
Alphitobius diaperinus
A. piceus
Alphitophagus bifasciatus
Palorus depressus
** Narceus melanura*
** Anthicus floralis*
A. formicarius
Barynotus schoenherri
Brachyderes incanus
Otiorrhynchus sulcatus
O. singularis
O. ovatus
O. rugifrons
Phyllobius calcaratus
Sciaphilus asperatus
Barypithes pellucidus
Strophosomus coryli
Sitones hispidulus
S. flavescens
S. crinitus

Phytonomus punctatus
 P. nigrirostris
 Anthonomus pomorum
 Elleschus bipunctatus
 E. scanicus
 Rhynchænus salicis
 Nanophyes pallidulus
 Cionus scrophulariæ
 Gymnetron tetrum
 Cryptorhynchus lapathi
 Ceutorhynchus rapæ
 C. sulceicollis
 Baris scolopacea

Cylas formicarius
 Calandra oryzae
 C. granaria
 Codiosoma spadix
 Platypus cylindricus
 Hypothemus eruditus
 Xyleborus dispar
 Cryphalus jalappæ
 Coccotrypes dactyliperda
 Scolytus rugulosus
 Crypturgus pusillus
 Hylastes trifolii
 Aræocerus fasciculatus

Species cosmopolite or subcosmopolite.

|| Prystonychus complanatus
 † Perigona nigriceps
 † Plochionus pallens
 || Falagria longiceps
 * Colpodota sordida
 * C. fungi
 * Atheta coriaria
 * Aleochara lata
 † A. puberula
 Oligota pusillima
 * Quedius fulgidus
 * Creophilus maxillosus
 * Philonthus politus
 * P. varians
 * P. longicornis
 * P. discoideus
 * P. sordidus
 || P. thermarum
 * P. quisquiliarius
 * P. ventralis
 * P. nigrutilus
 * Bisnius procerulus
 * Caffius sericeus
 Leptacinus parumpunctatus
 * L. batychnus
 Medon ochraceus
 M. obsoletus
 || M. debilicornis
 * Cileia silphoides
 * Oxytelus sculptus
 * O. rugosus
 * Trogophlæus riparius
 * T. memnonius
 † Murmidius ovalis
 † Silvanus surinamensis

† Cathartus gemellatus
 † C. cassiae
 † C. advena
 Nausibius clavicornis
 * Læmophœlus testaceus
 L. ferrugineus
 * L. pusillus
 * Typhæa fumata
 ¶ Dermestes carnivorus
 * D. lardarius
 * D. cadaverinus
 * D. vulpinus
 Attagenus piceus
 * A. pello
 Anthrenus verbasci
 † Carcinops 14- striatus
 || Carpophilus hemipterus
 † C. dimidiatus
 * Holoparamesus singularis
 * Enicmus minutus
 * Corticaria pubescens
 * C. fulva
 * C. serrata
 * C. elongata
 * Melanophthalma distinguenda
 * M. similata
 † Tenebrioides mauritanica
 * Monotoma picipes
 † M. 4-foveolata
 * Necrobia rufipes
 * N. ruficollis
 * N. violaceus
 || Tarsostenus univittatus
 * Gibbium psylloides
 || Mezium americanum

* <i>Ptinus fur</i>	† <i>Tribolium ferrugineum</i>
* <i>P. brunneus</i>	† <i>T. confusum</i>
* <i>Sitodrepa panicea</i>	† <i>Gnathocerus cornutus</i>
¶ <i>Lasioderma testaceum</i>	† <i>Echocerus maxillosus</i>
‡ <i>Dinoderus pusillus</i>	‡ <i>Alphitobius ovatus</i>
* <i>Aphodius granarius</i>	‡ <i>A. piceus</i>
* <i>A. lividus</i>	<i>Alphitophagus bifasciatus</i>
* <i>Pleurophorus cæsus</i>	<i>Palorus depressus</i>
* <i>Trox scaber</i>	* <i>Anthicus floralis</i>
* <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	† <i>Calandra oryza</i>
* <i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	† <i>C. granaria</i>
† <i>B. chinensis</i>	<i>Hypothenemus eruditus</i>
¶ <i>B. obtectus</i>	¶ <i>Cryphalus jalappæ</i>
* <i>Tenebrio obscurus</i>	‡ <i>Coccotrypes dactyliperda</i>
* <i>T. molitor</i>	† <i>Aræocerus fasciculatus</i>

Mr. A. Fauvel gives as the probable origin of these cosmopolite species: *, such as probably originated in the temperate parts of Europe and Siberia; †, in the Orient; ‡, in Ethiopia; ¶, in the neotropical fauna; and ||, of uncertain origin.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES AND DISTRIBUTION.

- 147‡. *Colpodota pulchra* Kraatz.—Common on the shores of the Indian River, Florida (Schwarz). Central and southern Europe.
188. *Staphylinus erythropterus*.—Mr. Harrington has recently taken two examples of this species near Ottawa, Canada; all the examples formerly taken by him and referred to *cæsareus*, in error, belong to this species.
357. *Dermestes Frischii*.—This species likewise occurs on the sea-coast of Lower California (San Jose del Cabo, Comondn), Horn, Baja California, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. ser. 2, vol. iv, p. 321.
- 434‡. *Agrilus sinuatus* Oliv.—Supposed to have been introduced into New Jersey, about 1884, in pear stocks from France and Germany; it is now abundant in that State northward from Newark; Smith, Ent. News v, 311, 323. Germany, France, central Europe.
572. *Ceutorhynchus erysimi*.—The distribution given for this species is of no value, owing to recently discovered erroneous identifications; some of it, with scarcely a doubt, must be transferred to *C. cyanipennis*, the blue form of *sulcipennis*. In *cyanipennis* the striæ of the elytra are shallow, and the hind femora have each a small dent; in *erysimi* the femora are mutic, and the striæ deep.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 351, line 19 from bottom, after arctic Siberia insert: occurs at Saostrov and Chantaika; *B. glaciale* Heer, a variety of *grapei*.

Page 352, No. 31, for *Tachysnanus* read *Tachyta nana*.

“ 356, No. 69, for *H.* read *Coelambus*.

“ 362, No. 128, after *vagans* add *Lec.*

“ 371, No. 230, for *debilis* read *debilicornis*.

“ 380, No. 322, read *Ceutocerus*.

“ 385, No. 375, for *Pettit*, Cat. and northern read *Pettit*, Cat. Northern.

“ 397, No. 488, read *Fletcher*.

INDEX TO FAMILIES.

FAMILY.	Number.	Genera.	Species.	FAMILY.	Number.	Genera.	Species.
ANTHICIDÆ.....	531	1	2	HYDROPHYLLIDÆ...	110	6	19
ANTHRIBIIDÆ.....	59	1	1	LAMPYRIDÆ.....	435	2	2
BRENTIIDÆ.....	578	1	1	LATHRIDIIDÆ.....	483	6	15
BRUCHIDÆ.....	508	1	4	LEPTINIDÆ.....	130	1	1
BUPRESTIDÆ.....	431	3	4	MALACHIDÆ.....	437	1	1
BYRRHIDÆ.....	407	3	4	MELANDRYIIDÆ.....	526	3	3
CALANDRIDÆ.....	579	2	3	MONOTOMIDÆ.....	403	1	3
CARABIDÆ.....	1	28	66	MYCETOPHAGIDÆ...	350	2	2
CERAMBYCIDÆ.....	474	8	10	NITIDULIDÆ.....	369	9	14
CHRYSOMELIDÆ.....	484	17	24	CEDEMERIDÆ.....	530	1	1
CLERIDÆ.....	438	4	6	OTIORHNCIDÆ.....	534	7	12
COCCINELLIDÆ.....	305	8	15	PHALACRIDÆ.....	304	1	1
COLYDIDÆ.....	321	2	2	PLATYPSYLLIDÆ.....	129	1	1
CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ...	340	4	10	PSELAPHIDÆ.....	139	1	1
CUCUJIDÆ.....	324	8	16	PTINIDÆ.....	444	11	13
CURCULIONIDÆ.....	546	21	32	PYROCHROIDÆ.....	533	1	1
DASYLLIDÆ.....	411	1	3	PYTHIDÆ.....	529	1	1
DERMESTIDÆ.....	352	4	13	RHYSODIDÆ.....	323	1	1
DERODONTIDÆ.....	406	1	1	SCARABÆIDÆ.....	457	6	17
DYTISCIDÆ.....	68	11	39	SCOLYTIDÆ.....	582	11	12
ELATERIDÆ.....	414	8	17	SILPHIDÆ.....	131	6	8
ENDOMYCHIDÆ.....	320	1	1	STAPHYLINIDÆ.....	140	60	156
GYRINIDÆ.....	107	1	3	TENEBRIONIDÆ.....	512	9	14
HALIPLIDÆ.....	67	1	1	TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ	296	4	8
HISTERIDÆ.....	365	3	4	TROGOSITIDÆ.....	398	3	5